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ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Thousand Page Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Ports. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
S. CLYDE	4599	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	7957	W. Wheler	8th ,,
S. BUTLEJ	4494	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	7958	F. Cole	22nd ,,
S. CLYDE	4599	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partis	5th Nov.
S. BUTLEJ	4494	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7958	R. H. Gordon	19th ,,
S. CARTHAGE	5057	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7962	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
S. CLYDE	4599	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	7957	W. Wheler	17th ,,
S. SHANNON	5057	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5057	C. Gadd	31st ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked S proceed to Aden only, and Passengers reembark there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam launches. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,189	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,512	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,930	12th Oct.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 10th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,765	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Beacon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 24th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,060	Duchateau	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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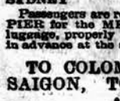

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th Sept., 1898, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th September, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Koshire, Bushire, Mohammerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon to all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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	Cases and Fittings only. Rs. a.	Complete with Medicines. Rs. a.
Dimensions 8 3-4 by 5 1-2 by 2 1-2 inches	18 0	25 0
Do. 7 1-2 ,, 5 3-4 ,, 4 3-4 ,,	30 0	42 0
Do. 10 1-4 ,, 6 1-4 ,, 4 3-4 ,,	47 8	64 0
Do. 12 1-4 ,, 6 1-2 ,, 4 1-2 ,,	65 0	95 0

MAHOGANY—

Sloping lid Moore's Family Chest	—	25 0
Superior, lined throughout	86 0	102 0
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Best polished oak 13 by 9 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches	47 8	60 0
Do. 15 ,, 9 1-2 ,, 10 3-4 ,,	60 0	73 0

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Strong and Portable 9 3-4 by 6 1-4 by 5 1-2	19 0	30 0
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LARGE DEAL CHESTS—Suitable for Ship, Factory or Dispensary use.

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Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

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In BOTTLES.

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APPLES	per Bottle	0 11	0 13
CHERRIES	,, ,,	0 13	0 15
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RASPBERRIES	,, ,,	0 15	1 1
RASP & CURRANTS	,, ,,	0 15	1 1
RHUBARB	,, ,,	0 8	0 9

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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KEMP'S MEDICINES AND TOILET REQUISITES

Are ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE and being specially adapted to Indian requirements will be found vastly SUPERIOR to IMPORTED ARTICLES.

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Is the BEST and SUREST REMEDY for these DISTRESSING AILMENTS and the Medicine is to-day recognised throughout the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY as ALMOST INFALLIBLE, especially if Administered in the earlier stages of the attack.

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FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "B"	330 0	30 8	do.
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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

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Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 6
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This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

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	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
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REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

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BY THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF
Mr. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E. AND HIS GUESTS
THE ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.
WILL PERFORM AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
TO-MORROW, THE 27TH INSTANT,
AT 9 P.M.,
Their popular new performance of
KHOONE NAHAK.
An Hindoostani Adaptation from Shakespeare's "HAMLET."
BOX PLAN AT THE THEATRE.
C. P. KHUTTAOO,
Proprietor.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH,
AT 9-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. COLLETTE and the Officers some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Overture ....Rosamunde ....Schubert
BY THE ORCHESTRA.
2 Solo....Priere ....Gounod
Mr. SINNING
3 Vocal Duet ...Maiglockchen ....Mendelssohn.
Miss WARD and Miss A. WARD.
4 Violin Solo ...Romance en Re (by Special Request) ....Wolff
Mrs COLLIE
5 Solo ....But the Lord is mindful of His own (St Paul) ....Mendelssohn
Madame LILY HOWARD
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
6 —— ....La chasse aux papillons....E Gillet
BY THE ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

1 Cantata....The Feast of Adonis....Jensen
For Solo and Chorus with Orchestra
About 100 Performers,
2 Chorus ....Festgesang ....Mendelssohn.
(English words—Hark the Herald Angels Sing)
With Brass Wind Accompaniment.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Col MARTIN.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATOR" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that our client Mr. CHOTALAL CHOONILAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has adopted "CHAGANLAL CHOONILAL" as his name as from the 24th September, 1898, and that he will henceforth use and pass under that name instead of Chotalal Choonilal and also sign all papers documents, vouchers, &c., in that name.—Bombay, 24th day of September, 1898.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA.

NOTICE.

DR. J. B. DE QUADROS, will be in attendance at H. H. the Aga Khan's Bungalow, Khusroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, between the hours of 8 and 11 A.M. and 3 and 6 P.M. daily except SUNDAYS, for Inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S treatment against Plague.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 24th September, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldera	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Sidesrugs with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE
FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, first 29th.
Return Visit (after an absence of 7 years)
of the Original
D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES
E[illegible]
A Genuine 2 HOURS Entertainment
POPULAR PRICES:—
Stalls Rs. 3, Circle Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1,
Gallery 8 Annas.
Children Half Price to all Classes.
The Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M.'s Forces Half Price to Circle and Pit.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15. Carriages at 11-15.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S, LD.
Grand Matinees Every SATURDAY At 4-15.
Special Terms to Schools.
E. C. CLITHEROW,
Director.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. Saporiti, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 26th inst., and that she is landing and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Gaekwar House, Elphinstone Circle.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE
OFFICE.
CHIEF OFFICE :
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and ntelligibly.
Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT CAVEL STREET AND AT MAHIM.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the undermentioned dates, by order of the mortgagees, Pal Hamabai, widow of Dadabhoy Merwanjee Olliaee, and Framjee Dadabhoy Olliaee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 23rd March, 1895, and a deed of further charge, dated 8th April, 1896, and on account and at the risk of Luis Antonio Pereira, the mortgagor, or his estate.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th September, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 1.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of fazundari land or ground, together with a messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Cavel Street, in the part called or known by the names of Carwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 140 6/9th (one hundred and forty and six-ninths) square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 3748, Street No. 95, Cavel Street, and bounded on the east by a public passage, Cavel Street, on the west by the property formerly of Phillip Moraes, but now belonging to Domingo Rosario Gonsalves, on the north by the property formerly of Aana Martinha, but now belonging to Jose Januario de Souza, and on the south by a public passage.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Koras land, situate in the city of Bombay, on the east side of S. B. and C. I. Railway, at Mahim, containing by admeasurement about 10,110 (ten thousand one hundred and ten) square yards, registered under Collector's old No. 181, new No. 13030, and new Survey No. 1-293, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the old G. I. P. Railway Line, on the west by the said B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the north by the property of Jaitha Nagoo Bhundaree, and on the south by the property of Rattonjee Dhunjibhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 26th September, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Trade Advertisements are limited to an insertion of not exceeding 7 lines Each, each succeeding line, An. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos purchased, planed and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as good. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machine is up with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LOEB, Apollo Street.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay, SPECIAL SPEED CLASS for 3 months from 1st September next for intending candidates for the Examination to be held in December. Rs. 20 for the whole term. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay. The III Speed Examination at rates varying from 60 to 150 words a minute will be held in December next by the Committee appointed by ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, London. Applications received by the PRINCIPAL up to 15th November only.

FOR SALE, as a going-concern, a SMALL and PROFITABLE BUSINESS, which has no opposition, and is capable of great extension. For price and particulars apply to "B," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand double side English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, Price Rs. 200. Apply sharp, to Dr. S. S. BATTLIWALA, Sopariwagh Dispensary, Parel, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

RECEIVED Syphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and case complete. Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wilmer's and Nagar's. Nagar's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

DINNER SETS ! DINNER SETS ! ! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have had a comfortable suite of Rooms, the Table has been liberal and the Manager I have always found most anxious to please. This Hotel has also the advantage of being more conveniently situated than any other on the Hill.—G. C. AITKEN."

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebji, at Rs.4-12-0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-12-0, per case, at Bandra.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any sort of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN TO EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 6 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED Organettes Organes with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30. Extra Tune, Rs. 13 per dozen—STAFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chowkis, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURES for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (3), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.
JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on Monday, 2nd, Tuesday, 3rd and 5th January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1898, when Selection is drawn in General condition II and last race of III.
For Programmes and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Races, Madras Club.
E. H. HAZELTON, VET.-CAPT.,
Honorary Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1898, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 8th instant.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the SEASON on 1st October. The New Children's Ward will be ready for occupation on 15th October.
Application for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Officer.
R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares.... Rs. 6,97,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors) ..... " 12,00,000
Rs. 18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Rs. 33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shown hereunder, viz :—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1896 (16 months)	Rs. 6,52,253
From 1st May 1896, to 30th April 1897	" 3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898	" 3,81,205

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debentures Sinking Fund Rs. 1,41,053.
These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business additional capital is required.
The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April, 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.
Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.
Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to begin on FRIDAY, 30th September, 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for ; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.
If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.
No application below par will be considered.
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for ..... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs.....per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.....being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature .....

BURMA POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 6th December, 1898, when the TENDERS will be OPENED in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.
Tenders for Schedule No. I. must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. I.
Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, Rangoon.
Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription : "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

ARTICLE.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
				Rs.
SCHEDULE No. I.	lbs.	From 1st January 1899 to 31st March 1900.		
Atta, dry, ground...	100,000			
Rice, second sort, for Natives ...	2,000,000			
Wheat ...	2,500,000		Mandalay.	5,000
Dhall of sorts ...	8,0,000			
Ghee, cow's ...	550,000			
Salt ...	150,000			
Turmeric ...	30,000			
Chillies ...	1,500			
SCHEDULE No. II.		From 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.		
Wheat ...	2,100,000		Myingyan...	2,000
SCHEDULE No. III.				
Wheat ...	200,000		Rangoon ...	500

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. W. CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.
Rangoon : The 10th September, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 26th October, 1898, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1899.
2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th September, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mithani and Co.
R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Graduates of Royal Veterinary College.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gillman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	The Bank of Madras.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCES effected by Family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable at the principal Towns in Europe, India, China, Japan and Australia.
LOANS, granted on Government Paper, or other convertible Securities ; and ADVANCES on Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tananave and Tamatave.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris, Boulevard des Italiens, 14, Paris, du Nord, Boulevard Sebastopol, and Rue de Rivoli, Paris, the very centre of the fashionable quarters of Paris, on the Boulevards leading the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Sending Reports, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANAGNOSTOS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Ld.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 31 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE :
87, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H.I. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.

For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendars of Vintages, apply to their representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

APPLY EARLY!!!
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.,
TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD
TO
MOTHERS
ON THE
FEEDING OF
THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food
OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.
Best & Cheapest
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, &c., &c., in elegant Style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, 'Bombay Gazette' Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 400	Rs. all	Ave. 10 p. c. } 1 Ben. }	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	97
Bank of India	16,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,20,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41-8s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Glazing Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanigur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	500	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Oriental Brevis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Branch City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	800	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	315
East India	250	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	80
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+80	775
French	800	500	500	dvdRs30	509
Harvey and Salapatky	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hospital Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khanderi	300	400	400	Rs 60	40xd
Mahrva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Malm adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	375
Minmar M.	100	250	all	15	230
New Berar	60	500	500	dvd Rs15	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales	130	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Samoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	97	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	600		d d 65	1080

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Hal yearly	
Ahmedabad ad V	700	1,000	900	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary Steam W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	505
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,785
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	575
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	820
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	445
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	780
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	230
Dhun Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	450
Framjee Petit.	1,220	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	605
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,410
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	500
Imperial Cotton	960	500	500	dvdRs.15	790
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.74	185
Jeeraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	709
Jubbulpore Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	585
Leopold	3,000	100	100	7 1-2	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,190
Mohanlal Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon	6,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	85
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,7
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's, 20	300
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs30	145
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 075
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	680
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,350xd
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	580
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.1..	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	372
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	400
Venishanker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs1	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	300	1,000		

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Bhoy & Co.	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	900	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,250
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvdRs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 00	250	250	9 p ct	320
Empireof India Life & Co, Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	270	275	21	355xd
Kurrachee Landing arcks & Co. Ld.	500	500	500	2	18
Kapier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	140
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	100	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct	114
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Scundy & Co.	6 00	200	1,000	dvdRs2	475
Scundy & Co.	2 00	100		5	70
Treasner & Co.	2 00	500		60	1,000xd
Tracker & Co.		100			140
Teler home Co.	6 00	250		dvdRs15	25

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 9-39m. Low water, 1-39m., 2-50s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s.s. Wardha, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Seychelle, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Darssalam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Transvaal per s.s. Rajputana, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., on Wednesday.

FIRE AT WORLEE.—On Friday night a thatched hut belonging to one Damodhar Narayen at Worlee, caught fire and was rased to the ground before anything could be done to save it. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30. The cause of the conflagration was attributed to a lighted lamp having been left too close to the wall of the hut by one of the tenants.

DEATH OF MR. MANEKJEE FRAMJEE PATEL.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Manekjee Framjee Patel, youngest son of a well-known citizen, the late Mr. Framjee Nasarvanjee Patel, which took place on Thursday last, at his residence at Mazagon. The deceased was a shrewd merchant and was leading a retired life for many years. He was connected with Messrs. Wallace & Co. and Messrs. Framji, Sands & Co., the firms founded by his father. He was known for his honesty and humanity. His funeral was largely attended, including Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy and other leading members of his community. He leaves behind him a large family, his eldest son being the well-known Parsee captain, Mr. G. M. Framji Patel.

"HAMLET" AT THE NOVELTY.—Mr. C. P. Khatao, the proprietor of the Alfred Theatrical Company, has been drawing crowded houses at the Novelty for some months past by the excellent rendering in Urdu of the play, of Hamlet. The language of the play, simple and yet classical, has elicited the approbation of Urdu scholars; and it charmed Mr. Vincent, our worthy Police Commissioner, who extended to the company the patronage of himself and Mrs. Vincent on a recent occasion. The performance of Saturday last was as successful as any of its predecessors. Mr. C. P. Khatao, as Jehangir, *i. e.*, Hamlet, was inimitable among native actors in his portraiture of the prominent traits in the character of the prince. The part of Meherbanoo, *i. e.*, Ophelia, was admirably sustained by young Mohun, whose melodious voice and clear intonation captivated the audience. Mr. Khatao stated at Saturday's performance that a number of European friends recently arrived, having expressed a wish to Mr. Vincent to see the native drama in Bombay, that gentleman had decided to show them the performance of Hamlet, and had accordingly desired Mr. Khatao to make the necessary arrangements. As Mr. Vincent's friends leave Bombay on Wednesday, Mr. Khatao said he would give on the preceding (Tuesday) evening a special performance of Hamlet under the patronage of Mr. Vincent and his European friends.

A HEALTH CAMP MEETING.—A meeting of the committee of the Dyvadnya community was held at the residence of Messrs. Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Breach Candy Road, on Saturday evening, to supply the information called for by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W.L. Harvey, I.C.S., regarding Health Camps, by the community. Among those present were Messrs. Narayan Cashinathji, Gopinathji Ramchandrji Kale, Vinayekrao R. Shanbhagji, Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Ramkrishna Sivahankerji, Balaram Pandoorungji, Nanabhoy Moroba, and other members of the General Committee. Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balkrishnaji Pitale was called to the chair. The chairman, in addressing the meeting observed, that he wondered how the information wanted as to the locality and the exact position of the sites to be allotted whether in the old or the plague limits of Bombay, free of charge, to the different communities by the Municipality for Health Camps escaped the notice of the meeting held by Dr. Bhalchandra. It would therefore be necessary to obtain the requisite information in a definite form before ascertaining the view of the members of the Dyvadnya Community. The Secretaries, Messrs. Wamanrao Damodher Pital, and Vasantrao Nana Moroba, were requested to communicate with the Secretaries of the General Committee for the desired information and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday next.

A MAN OF MANY RELIGIONS.—Our Damaun correspondent writes:—Three months ago, an individual of ordinary height, looking of the age between 35 and 40, bareheaded, barefooted and wearing a Hindoo *sadhoo's* dress, made his appearance in Shankar's temple at Lower Damaun, in the midst of devout temple-visiting Hindoos, and being questioned who he was, stated he was a Brahmachari. Owing to the epidemic and the British cordon, no *sadhoo* had paid a visit to Lower Damaun and the devout Hindoos welcomed the visit of this Brahmachari. When asked whether he wanted food, he stated he took food cooked only by a Brahmin. Many religious Hindoos thereupon feasted him for several days by turns, engaging specially a Brahmin to cook the food for him. He was comfortably accommodated in the dharamshala attached to Shankar's temple. A peculiar characteristic of this man was that he rigidly observed the principle that "silence is golden." The people therefore were not able to know from what part of India he came, and what was his original caste, and what had led him to relinquish the pleasures of the world and turn out an ascetic. Some sceptics having fresh in their minds the arrest of a wrong Balkrishna Chapekar suspected that this was the wanted-by-the-police Balkrishna, but comparing his advanced age with the youth of Balkrishna, their suspicions were soon removed. A few days after he was found partaking food at a caste dinner given on the occasion of the death of a respectable Bania and for this pollution, the orthodox Hindoos turned him out of the temple compound. He then began to roam here and there and excited the pity of a Christian gentleman who gave him some clothes. He thereupon began to dress as a Christian and attend morning service in church while in the afternoon he appeared dressed as a Hindoo Sadhoo and was invited by Hindoos to dine with them, and at night he attended prayer in a Musjid and accepted food cooked by Mahomedans. One or two religious Hindoos had dogged his movements and they related their discoveries to the Hindoo public, whereupon a large number of Hindoos waited upon the chief of the police and represented to him that this *so-disant* Brahmachari was no impostor and was wounding their religious feelings by imposing upon credulous people, and unless he gave a satisfactory account of himself he ought to be driven out of the city. The chief of the police thereupon arrested him and placed him in custody, and though he and the learned District Judge tried their best to obtain from him information as to his nationality and antecedents, he has refused to open his mouth except to state that he is born from the sea and that he should be sent to Diu. The Christians of this place believe that he is one Aguiar of Bassein who has been missing for some time. The man has now been nearly a month in close confinement in the police chowkey and fedby Government, but he has persistently refused to give any information.

PARSI CIVIL SERVANTS.

THE Parsi element in the Indian Civil Service is prominently in evidence above all other natives. Ever since the competitive examination in the service was introduced, several Parsi aspirants have passed the ordeal, and though a few have been unsuccessful the number now standing on the statutory list is eight and three or four more are now studying in England for the coveted service. The names of the present Parsi Civil Servants are:—Mr. Cursetjee Rustamji Ardeshir Wadia, the eldest son of the late Assistant Master Builder of Her Majesty's Dockyard in Bombay, at present posted as a Sessions Judge in the North-West Provinces. (2) Mr. Cowasji Jamasji Padshah, third son of the late dealer in horses, and who is the Deputy Director, General of Post Offices in India. (3) Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Khareghat, second son of the well known local public accountant, holds the post of Sessions Judge of Ratnaghiri. (4) Mr. Barjor Jamsetji Dalal, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, the Minister in charge of the Educational Department of the Baroda State, is an Assistant Collector of Allahabad in the North-West Provinces. (5) Mr. Pherozeshah Kersasnji Dadachanji, son of the Settlement Officer of the Baroda State, is an Assistant Collector of Madura in the Madras' Presidency. (6). Mr. Ardesir Kaikhusro Kama, son of Mr. Kama, an Inspector in the Government Salt Departu ent, is an Assistant Collector in the Dharwar district. This young gentleman distinguished himself in the examination by passing at the same time in the Home Civil Service as well as in the Colonial Service. However, he selected the Indian Civil Service as the field of his future career. (7) Mr. Pestanji Sorabji Kaikhusro Patak, M. A., having passed his examination, is expected to come out to India at no distant date. (8) The young gentleman, who has just passed his competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, is Mr. Behram Rustamji Dhanjibhoy Mehta, grandson of the well known Parsi merchant of Calcatta.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	1	31
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	3	1	25
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	4	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	6	1	
D	Khetwady	1	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	29
	Tarwady	1	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	3	1	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	2
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Thakordwar		1	24
	Nizampura		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		3	
	Modh & Parwad		4	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	J J Hospital		1	
	Maratha		4	
	Total	35	22	125
	Same date last year	13	10	

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	6	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	2	1	26
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	0	1	19
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwadi	4	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Maheluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	1	35
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	5	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-E. & Unknown	4	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	22
	Telagu		1	
	Arthur Road		4	
	Modykhana		4	
	Lohana		1	
	Khoja		1	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	28	20	124
	Total plague deaths to date	31,925	27,220	
	Same date last year	12	7	127

KUSHROO LODGE INOCULATION.

On Thursday, the Hon. Mr. A. Wingate, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Colonel Freeman, Mr. Geo. Lund, Lieutenant Firth, the Kamria and several other officers of the Khoja Jamat Khana, Mr. Abdool Razak, of Rippon Road, as well as several Julai and Hindu gentlemen, assembled at "Kushroo Lodge,' Nesbit Lane, to witness the inoculations. Mr. Haffkine was present and demonstrated the treatment. Colonel Freeman to encourage his Indian friends, asked to be operated upon in their presence and was inoculated by Mr. Haffkine, this being the third time the gallant Colonel underwent the operation since the advent of the plague. Five Julai Mahomedans followed him immediately, also one Hindoo gentleman and thirteen Khojas, among the latter being several women and children. A Khoja lady bringing up for inoculation her infant child a few months old produced quite an impression. The babe screamed when pricked with the instrument, but quieted down immediately, and was looking up inquisitively to Mr. Haffkine while being operated upon. It was evident it scarcely felt the operation. Some of the visitors afterwards accompanied Mr. Haffkine up-stairs, into his working rooms, while Dr. de Quadros continued the inoculation. On the next day several Julais called at the "Lodge" asking to be operated upon. Unfortunately it was after the inoculation hours, and it could not be done. They returned, however, the following day, the 24th, in company of Mr. Abdul Razak, and nine of them were inoculated by Dr. de Quadros. Upon an order from the "Plague Commissioner the inoculation hours at "Kushroo Lodge" will be extended over the whole day.

Lieutenant-Backenbury, in charge of the Argyle Road Ward office, Mandvie, was also inoculated a few days ago by Mr. Haffkine, at a meeting of the Lohanas, where several of the visitors, including a Hindu native doctor, submitted to the operation after that. The native doctor underwent the operation for the second time, having got himself inoculated once last year.

About twenty muccadums at the Victoria Docks were also inoculated during the last few days, upon the advice of Mr. Karamsi Damji and Mr. Baidas. The strictly voluntary character of the operation is being constantly explained and impressed upon the men, who discuss the matter freely, some bringing up well reasoned arguments against tee inoculation.

DAMAUN.

During the last two days (22nd and 23rd instant) there were no cases of plague at Lower Damaun, but the mortality was one each day, while on the same dates last year it was respectively one and nil. While strenuous efforts are being made to remove the cordon on the Damaun frontier, the Surat authorities have made a further concession by ordering the Sirkarkoons of Kunta and Challa to pass all articles from Damaun into British territory, of course on payment of custom duty, except hides, fish and gunny-bags.

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculations against plague performed at the different stations in Bombay during the 2nd outbreak between the 10th and 17th September, 1898.

At Khotachi Wadi Lodge, by the Laboratory Officer	64	Incc. in	24 persons.
At Khengrav Lodge by Dr. De Quadros' house visitation, by Dr. House-to-house visitation by Dr. L. Godinho	49	.. ..	14 ..
At Middle Colaba by Dr. Henderson	14	.. ..	14 ..
House-to-house visitation by Dr. Rajabali V. Patel	2	.. ..	2 ..
At Ripon Road by Dr Pathare	169	.. ..	169 ..
Mazagon by Dr Jaykar	27	.. ..	17 ..
	75	.. ..	23 ..
	400	.. ..	288 ..
Inoculations done during 1898, up-to 10th September	29,740	.. ..	19,554 ..
	30,140	.. ..	19,822 ..

Among the number quoted above there were :—

	Inoculations done during the last week.	Total of inoculated this year.
Brahmins	16	813
Jains	2	132
High caste Hindus	25	2,357
Low caste	182	2,616
Mussalmans	35	5,923
Parsees	1	6,037
Jews	..	129
Europeans	..	88
Eurasians	..	27
Native Christians	8	869
Other Nationalities	..	192
Unclassified Hindus	..	573
	268	19,822

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 23rd instant :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	17,595	7	1
From a friend of sufferers from plague	10	0	0
Total Rs.	17,595	7	1

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

The returns issued from the Health Office on Wednesday showed that there were no suspected cases of plague and no deaths. The death-rate was 50 as compared with 55 of the previous five years.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

No fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths were reported yesterday.—*Englishman* (Friday).

MADRAS.

The Madras Government has issued the following order :—"The low state of the Provincial balances, the expenditure which will be necessary in connection with plague operations, and the possibility of an extension of famine relief operations render it incumbent that all expenditure which is not absolutely necessary should be curtailed. The Governor-in-Council draws the attention of all departments and heads of departments to this matter in view to the strictest economy being practised. Excesses over budget grants in the current year will not be permitted unless such excess can be clearly shown to be due to famine or plague, or to both these causes. All controlling authorities will scrutinise expenditure closely, in order to ensure that these instructions are carefully observed, and that all available surrenders will be reported as early as possible. In submitting Budget estimates for 1899-1900, heads of departments will not include any proposals in regard to increase of expenditure which are not covered by corresponding increase of revenue. Any schemes sanctioned but not yet introduced should be excluded from the estimate proper, but should be added as an appendix to the same in the recognised Budget forms." It is to be hoped that the cost of the annual exodus will at last be recognised as not "being absolutely necessary" and will be "curtailed, in accordance with the excellent precepts put forward above.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba, In. Cts.
Previously registered	83	54	77	75
Saturday, 24th Sept	0	0	0	0
Sunday, 25th Sept	0	0	0	1
Total	83	57	78	3
Total fall to Sept. 25th, 1897	78	22	76	99
Total fall to Sept. 25th, 1896	85	44	85	24

Previously registered	83	54	77	75
Saturday, 24th Sept	0	0	0	2
Sunday, 25th Sept	0	0	0	1
Total	83	57	78	3
Total fall to Sept. 25th, 1897	78	22	76	99
Total fall to Sept. 25th, 1896	85	44	85	24

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, A. M. T. JACKSON, Esq., Private Secretary, and Captain J. B. T. LEVETT, A.D.C., which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 11 p.m., on 30th September, 1898, should be ADDRESSED to the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, until 9 p.m., 3rd October, 1898, and thereafter addressed to "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until 15th idem, when they should again be addressed to the Secretariat, Bombay, pending further notice.

J. J. HEATON,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Ganeshkhind, 20th September, 1898.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ICES,
AMERICAN DRINKS,
COLD DRINKS,
WHISKEYS, BRANDIES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY AND BRANDS.

Cup of Tea, Chocolate, and Coffee, the Best absolutely obtainable in Bombay.

ENGLISH, ITALIAN & FRENCH
CAKES & CONFECTIONERY,

Made Daily in the Premises by Skilful European Confectioners.

ITALIAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH
BEST STORES AND GROCERIES.

Local and Up-Country Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
81 & 83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

GREAT FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent our Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director.

Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to

EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

In London there was no change in the price of Consols yesterday, 109 13-16 being still quoted. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent, to 103 1-4, Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·29 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £62 9-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3 4d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Siver was 1-16d. less in value, at 28 1-4d. per oz., but remained in New York at 61 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also unchanged at 4·83 3-4 dolls. The weekly shipments of specie consisted of £10,000 in Silver to Bombay, £50,000 to Calcutta, and £23,000 to Hongkrng, with £10,000 in Gold to Bombay.

A decline of 1-16 per cent. to-day brought the price of Consols to 109 3-4. Paris Exchange on London recovered 1-2 centime, to 25·29 1-2 fcs.; while French Rentes continued at 102 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged se 114; and Rupee Securities were still quoted at £62 9-16. Exchange on India at 30 day's sight maintained it previous day's level of 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver further declined 1-16d. to 28 3-16d. per oz.; while in New York the value of the metal was again without change at 61 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·83 3-4 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation to-day was 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs., September-October Shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a steady market. Yesterday's quotation for Brown Rapeseed was 35s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the canal, tone of the market quiet; and that for Linseed was 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet at closing yesterday, Surats dull, arrivals easier. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans declined 1-32d, to 3 5-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, at 3 3-64d. per lb. for September, and 2 63-64d. for January-February. The Manchester market was firmer.

There was no further change to-day in the prices of cotton, either spot or for arrival, in Liverpool. The sales for the day were 8,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed quiet. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 61,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales more at 56,000 bales. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales greater, at 22,000 bales. The total Stock diminished to the extent of 40,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 667,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent. lower in New York yesterday at 5 7-16 cents per lb.; December Futures 5 points, at 5·29 cents, and March 6 points, at 5·41 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 5 7-16 cents; Futures further declined 3 points for December and 1 point for March, to 5·26 and 5·40 cents per lb., respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 37,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 563,000 bales, compared with 10,280,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

The tone of the local Cotton market has to-day been dull, with a falling off in prices of Rs. 2 per candy. Shippers bought 900 bales, of which 100 bales were Dhollera, at Rs. 126 per candy; 100 Brampore, at Rs. 129; 400 Chandoor, at Rs. 131; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 133; 100 Damargaum at Rs. 131; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 123. The Mills purchased 100 bales Khundva, at Rs. 133; 400 Broach, at Rs. 143½ to Rs. 146; 200 Compta, at Rs. 138½; 100 Karanja, at Rs. 130; and 100 Mulkapore, at Rs. 130.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	252	bales.
Wheat	1,393	cwts.
Linseed	2,970	,,
Rapeseed	2,308	,,
Poppyseed	1,104	,,
Castorseed	4,698	,,
Rice	828	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market shows a decidedly firmer tendency. The s. s. Mohammadi has been berthed for Marseilles, early October, with some 1,000 tons, at 18s. per ton, the s. s. Nubia, October loading, has also booked for Marseilles, at 18s. Business for Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre has been done, for October shipment, at 18s. 6d. per ton; while the Hansa Line are reported to have booked about 600 tons for Hamburg at 18s. 6d.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of re-sales were reported but the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows :—

	Per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.
Francs	1·99 3-4d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a steady market, at 94 7-8 for Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 85 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quiet. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher. Colaba Land and Mill, David and Hyderabad have advanced Rs. 10 each; Hindustan, Rs. 25; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 20. Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 15 higher in the second issue.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

1. There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall for recruits on Tuesday 27th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th September, 1898.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Coy—No. 4397 Vol H. Guinness, No. 4398 Vol H R Williams and No. 4399 Vol C E Woodward.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23th September, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
Wednesday at 6-45 a.m. 40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Lying
Wednesday at 8-45 p.m. 40-pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters
Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40-pr R M L Gun Drill.
2. The Signaling Class will parade in front of the High Court at 7 a.m., to-morrow and Thursday next, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.
Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted.
Messages will be exchanged by steamer about twice a week.
Telegraphic communication with St Vincent and Barbadas interrupted.
Communication between Seychelles and Mauritius interrupted

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—September 24.

10 p.m.	79·8

SUNDAY—September 25.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BAGOT—September 8, at 18, Chenisten-gardens, Kensington, Gertrude Letitia, widow of Colonel Alexander Bagot, B S C, aged 65.

BEDDOME—September 1, at Hill Grove, near Hobart, Tasmania, Charles Edward Beddome, late Indian Navy,

CALDECOTT—September 2, killed in action before Gnduruan, Guy Caldecott, Captain, Royal Warwickshire Regt.

GREY—September 4, Eliza Lucy, wife of the Right Hon Sir George Grey, K C B, and younger daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard Spencer, K C B, aged 75.

TEWARD—September 6, at 2, Douro-place, Dover, Katherine Anne, widow of F Yorke Steward, Esq, H E I C S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELCHER—September 18, at Dalhousie, the wife of C Belcher, Q M S, of a daughter.

HUDSON—September 21, at Nagamally Estate, South Travancore Tea Company, Tinnevelly District, the wife of Apothecary Alfred Hudson, of a son.

THADDEUS—September 9, at Kotri, the wife of John Thaddeus, Station Master, N-W Railway, of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

LUSHINGTON—MINCHIN—September 21, at St Steehen's, Ootacamund, by Rev F Nelson Crowther, Percy Manners Lushington, Madras Facents, 6th son of James Law Lushington, Madras Civil Service (retired), to Lily Minchin, daughter of John William Minchin, of Fernwood, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—September 22, at Secunderabad, Annie Margaret, daughter of the late Joseph Roscoe Allen, of Lentworth Hall, Lancaster.

BECHTLER—September 19, at Hymen Cottage, Mussoorie, Mrs Helene Bechtler, nee Gongel, of Coir, Switzerland.

BRYAN—September 12, at Agra, Sydney Hastings Bryan, Assistant Commissioner, Sart Revenue Department, aged 46 years,

WILLIAMS—September 16, at Goa Gully, R Williams, Secretary, Murree Brewery Company, Limited, aged 46.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1898.

IT is impossible to withold a tribute of unstinted praise from General Kitchener and the Anglo-Egyptian troops. By wise arrangements and steady discipline they annihilated the Khalifa's army and captured Omdurman with the precision and certainty of a movement on parade. The Dervishes fought with a gallantry and resolution in the face of certain death that won the "sombre admiration" of the men who were mowing them down in hecatombs with quick-firing guns, maxims and magazine rifles. Infatuation caused the Khalifa to move his army of 30,000 well-drilled men, veterans, from the protection of the rule fortifications of Omdurman to a Pyre plain five miles distant where they came at once under the concentrated fire of the Sirdar's force, in position. The first attack had for its object the enveloping of both flanks of the Anglo-Egyptians and led to an hour's fighting in which the Dervishes suffered heavily and were beaten back. The Sirdar describes it as a bold and determined attack; they advanced with a front from three to four miles in length, waving banners and chanting war songs; a picturesque form of attack certainly, but greatly facilitating the deadly aim of the troops they desired to rush. The massed fire of the British and Egyptians continued without intermission for a quarter of an hour. By 6-30 the attack was repulsed and the advance on Omdurman began two hours later. Taking advantage of an apparent opportunity, the Dervishes threw fifteen thousand new force on the Egyptian brigades which obliged the Sirdar to wheel his centre and right so as to support his left by an overwhelming fire. The Dervish cavalry charged or attempted to charge the new line of battle but were mowed down by the terrific fire. Neverthless the cavalry essayed again and again to break the line, their enemy, and individual Emirs rode to within two hundred yards of the line before they fell riddled with bullets. Then the Dervish infantry advanced inspirited by the example rather than daunted by the fate of cavalry; it came on at a rush increasing its pace as great gaps were made in its lines. The Khalifa with his black flag headed the attack which when defeated was again renewed with extraordinary resolution. Men planted flags in the ground, supported them with heaps of stones, and then stood around them till the last fell dead. The Khalifas's son, Yakub, distinguised himself in a final charge rallying horse and foot around him until he and they were shot down.

There were really two engagements on that day; in the first the Anglo-Egyptians were protected by a great zareeba of camel thorns in horse-shoe form, the rear resting on he river and supported by the gun-boats. The second was the more serious of the two and for some moments the chances seemed equal, dense masses of the Dervishes bearing down on General Macdonald's Egyptian Brigade the British Brigades being too distant to give immediate help. The Egyptians had to change their front but they executed that difficult manœuvre in the face of the advancing enemy with great steadiness and then their heavy volleys reinforced by British artillery and Maxims pushed up to their assistance gave a combined fire that was terrific. The Derervishes were slain in thousands and the battle was won. Macdonald's men had but three cartridges a man when the fight was over. The charge of the 21st Lancers, which was not in the programme, and was not ordered by the Sirdar, was a brilliant feat of arms. Being sent to reconnoitre a position where a small detachment of the enemy could be seen, the regiment, 380 strong, came suddenly on 2,000 Dervishes concealed in a depression of the ground. The charge was sounded and the men fought their way through and out at the other side, losing twenty-one killed, amongst them being Lieutenant Grenfell, nephew of the General of that name, and twenty wounded. The Khalifa's army being defeated and practically destroyed, the Sirdar at four o'clock entered Omdurman, carrying in the front the Khalifa's black flag, which had been captured. There was some fighting in the city in which some hundreds of Dervishes were killed. But the Khalifa, finding he could not rally his army, which indeed was no more for the defence of his capital, fled with some of his wives in the direction of El Obeid. The city is five miles in length and two in breadth about the centre with a population of 400,000, most of whom had disappeared. With the exception of a few wide streets, the town, built of mud and brick, is a congeries of narrew lanes and alleys the depositories of all filth, with the dead bodies of camels, donkeys and cattle. The stench was unendurable and the Sirdar frankly expressed his preference to Khartoum, though it is in ruins.

The war correspondents seem to be agreed—and doubtless General Kitchener is of the same opinion—that the Khalifa would have done better if he had defended the city, with its rough walls and labyrinth of lanes instead of leading his army to certain destruction five miles distant. If he wanted to fight a battle, he might have occupied the range of hills which he had partly fortified, and left the Sirdar to choose between turning aside to attack him there, and receive the rush of his Dervishes as he was advancing to the attack, and making a long detour to get at the city. Or he might have occupied the hill on the Sirdar's flank furthest from the river and compelled him to come to close quarters and lose the advantage of pouring a continuous fire against the Faithful, advancing over 2,000 yards of difficult ground. The Khalifa has proved himself an utterly incompetent General; but he rightly estimated the dauntless spirit of his soldiers when he said that they were men of iron who would rejoice in death as thirsty men rejoice at sight of a sparkling stream. He counted on coming to close quarters and overthrowing the enemy by numbers and fierce fanaticism. He took no thought of the Maxims and their fire, of which nevertheless the Dervishes had some experience at Atbara and elsewhere. The fact that the Emir Mahomed was defeated when fighting behind entrenchments, doubtless led the Khalifa hope for better results by reverting to the old Mahdist tactics, charging home and relying on sheer hard fighting for the victory. His miscalculation has been fatal to Mahdism. The Soudan has been happily delivered from the barbarous tyranny, which has reduced that region of Africa to ruin and despair for nearly a generation. The deliverance has been accomplished with a phenomenal economy of bloodshed on the part of the deliverers. The British Contingent lost two officers and twenty-three wounded, "all doing well"—the losses of the more numerous Egyptians bringing the total number of killed and wounded to 389. Our officers counted 10,800 Dervish slain on the battlefield, and from 400 to 700 were killed when Omdurman was taken. The number of wounded is given by the Sirdar as 16,000 and the prisoners from 3,000 to 4,000. Never was so decisive a victory gained at such small cost to the victors.

THE developments of the Dreyfus case are so various, unexpected and inexplicable that the conviction grows on the independent observer that there must be something behind it all of which the public know nothing. While witholding credence from the alleged confession of Esterhazy to an interviewer, there is sufficient to justify anxiety. The Governor of Paris, the same General Zurlinden who succeeded M. Cavaignac as Minister of War, and in his turn resigned, because he is opposed to revision, has ordered the prosecution of Colonel Picquart, though the Government decided, after full consideration, that but no such prosecution should be instituted. Apparently the Governor of Paris counts on the support of President Faure, who is opposed to revision on the ground that Dreyfus is indubitably guilty and that if his second trial be public, serious international complications are to be feared. In this connection it is to be remembered that the German Government, which has declared that no German officer had any communication with Dreyfus, threatened to withdraw their Ambassador from Paris if anything were allowed to transpire at the Dreyfus trial compromising the Embassy—an intimation taken to mean war. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* drew attention in that journal, on the 3rd September, to a statement in the *Patrie* signed by M. Millevoye, who predicts that if Dreyfus be tried in public and M. Cassimer Perier be compelled to state the facts within his knowledge, and the whole question be discussed before Europe between the staffs of France and Germany, the result will perhaps be "the preface to one of the most terrible tragedies in history." That journal has been favoured with the views on the Dreyfus affair of one of the highest political French personalities, who has several times represented France abroad. He is represented to have said :—"The two events which have caused such emotion this week, the Czar's proposal for the Disarmament Conference and the Colonel Henry incident, are not without near connection. The situation is very serious. You may believe me or not as you like. I affirm that war is being prepared. Indeed, a week ago England was on the point of sending an ultimatum to Russia. The Czar knows it. He only made his proposal of disarmament, to be in the best possible position to make war. He wished to show to his people and to the world that he would only take up arms when constrained and obliged to do so. All those who are well informed know that war is inevitable, if not imminent. At the present moment Russian forces are being most actively concentrated on the frontier of India and China, and in the Balkans there are grave symptoms. On other hand, the enemies of France are preparing. They know France will not disarm without protesting against the idea of abandoning Alsace-Lorraine. That will serve as a pretext to force our country to *se, soumettre ou se demettre*, you may be certain Germany desires disarmament, and she is decided to impose it. How, foreseeing these grave events, France is being worked upon at home! The country is being demoralised, and it is being deprived of confidence in its chiefs and in its Army. It may now be called an accomplished fact. The chief of the General Staff of the Army has been ousted everywhere, and France herself will be ousted." All this might be more convincing if it did not appear in a journal strongly opposed to the retrial of Dreyfus. Nevertheless the statement that war is imminent and that the Czar's Rescript was only a means of proving to Russia and the world that his Government would prefer peace, if it could be maintained, is curiously in accordance with the opinions of experienced politicians in Vienna. They are that the Manfesto means war in the immediate future, the only question being whether that document would precipitate the war, or is only intended to prepare the way for it. Russia is still continuing her armaments and is pressing on military preparations in Manchuria and elsewhere.

THE difficulties in the way of any effectual barrier against the diffusion of plague cases become wellnigh insuperable from the infatuation of the people whose lives are endangered. A short time since a man suffering from plague came from Doongrie to Byculla, and put up in a chawl in which a hundred persons were residing. The man recovered, and gave a dinner to a number of his friends to celebrate the happy event. The day after the dinner party two of the occupants of the room opposite that in which the convalescent was staying were found to be ill with plague. The authorities, having received information, proceeded to the chawl and found five dead rats in the room of the two patients; four were found there the next day, and six in other parts of the chawl. The hundred occupants of the infected house were at once removed to the Mahratta Camp to remain until the chwal is disinfected. No one in the house paid any attention to the dead rats although the stench was very perceptible. That is a matter of very common experience. The occupants of chawls, the floors, stairs and passages of which are thick with filth, are so accustomed to strong odours that they do not notice that rats have been dying under the matress and between the floors. When people begin to die of plague and the place is disinfected, dead rats in various stages of decay are found in scores. The warning that should be conveyed to persons of ordinary intelligence by the presence of dead rats is for the most part completely disregarded. The concealment of cases by carrying persons suffering from plague from house to house is as rife this year in the Native Town as it was last year.

WE hear on good authority that the successor to Sir James Westland has been already designated. The name of the next Minister of Finance is, however, guarded as a secret in Simla. The new incumbent will not enter on his arduous functions until March next, when Sir James Westland retires.

H. M's STEAMER REDBREAST, under the command of Lieutenant and Commander F. Travers, sailed for Shatt-el-Arab on Saturday.

WE hear with pleasure that Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, son of Dr. Peterson, Professor of Sanskrit, Bombay Education Department, has passed the examination for the Indian Civil Service. He is an Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and had gone up to his examination from the University a year before completing his College course.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GALBRAITH, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces a, Bombay, accompanied by Captain R. J. Pinney Assistant Military Secretary, arrived here from Karachi on Saturday morning by the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer Dumra. As soon as the steamer was signalled, a Government steam launch left the Apollo Bunder and returned with his Excellency, who, on landing at the Bunder, was received by Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District, and Major E. C. Bethune, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, the land Battery firing a salute of fifteen guns. His Excellency, in company of his Assistant Military Secretary, drove to the Infantry Barracks at Colaba. General Galbraith accompanied by his assistant Military Secretary, left Bombay for Poona from the Victoria Terminus by the afternoon train, Major Bethune, officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Bombay District, being present at the station to see his Excellency off. A salute of fifteen guns was fired announcing the departure. Both the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General were private.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S.; Captain C. C. Leveson-Gover, commanding the Governor's Body Guard and Mrs. Leveson-Gover; Surgeon-Colonel D. T. Bateman, Principal Medical Officer, Madras; Mr. Forbes officiating Post-master General, Bengal; Major Ross, Assistant Military Secreatry to General Galbraith General Cole, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Allan, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, Bangalore; Khan Bahadur M. K. Nariman, Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; and Messrs. B. N. Cama and C. N. Cama, Parsee twin brothers, who have left for England to compete for the Civil Service Examination.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the mail steamer Peninsular were Major-General Hogg, commanding the Deesa District; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, and the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawke.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Baugh, sailed on Saturday evening for Rangoon with three men of the 2nd Essex Regiment.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, will sail to-day for Karachi with the following passengers:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Phillips, 19th Bombay Infantry, Major E. Hill, Gymnasium Staff; Captain G. A. Carleton, Musketry Staff; Mr. Jalbhoy Nowrojee, Commissariat Department; Mrs. M. S. de Souza and 3 children, Commissariat Department; Jamadar Abdoola Shaw, Jemadar Hira Singh, 6 European details, 5 natives and 6 private followers.

COLONEL LEACH, R. E., assumed officiating command of the Peshawar District on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT SMITH, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been selected for employment in the Political Department, and will be posted to Central India.

COLONEL SIR W. MEIKLEJOHN has been appointed to a second class district in the Bengal Command, *vice* Sir Bindon Blood. He will be posted to Assam, as recently announced.

AN Assistant Adjutant-Generalship in the Bengal Command will fall vacant on October 15th, as Colonel Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut District, will then have completed his five years' tenure of office. He is at present acting as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Punjab Command. Major Sherston, Rifle Brigade, officiating for him at Meerut.

FROM the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, we learn that a hostel has been opened in connection with the Veterinary Institution at Belgatchia with accommodation for fifty students, who were all in residence at the end of the session and among whom Veterinary Captain Raymond is fostering a spirit of activity and manliness by the encouragement of riding and gymnastics, and the exercise of a firm but sympathetic control. The resolution concludes by expressing the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to Veterinary Captain Raymond—who, by the way, is styled all through "Captain Raymond" by the precipitate Secretary to the Government of Bengal—for the zealous energy he has brought to bear in the discharge of his duties and for the excellent results attained. "All round there has been an advance. The students of the Veterinary College are better taught, qualified practitioners are being turned out in increasing numbers, employment is ready for them as fast as they are ready for employment, progress is being made in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and support and encouragement are being received on all sides to the work of the Department." This is an excellent year's record.

IT may be noted as one satisfactory feature in connection with the recent disturbances in Bajour, remarks a contemporary, that the levy inspectors employed by Major Deane in his dealings with the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai were never molested. They travelled in perfect safety between Chakdara, the most advanced British post, and the Jhandol Valley, with practically no escort, and their coming and going excited interest only as indicating to the Bajouris and the Dir men that some message was being received or sent by the rival Chiefs. There are two inspectors of levies under Major Deane, who travel up and down the road from time to time to see that the men are in the posts, and that the arrangements made are satisfactorily carried out. They are responsible also for seeing that these men get their pay regularly, and that it is not purloined or "cut" by any of the Dir officials. It may be noted that Resaldar Kashi Nand, one of the inspectors, is a Hindu, though the people with whom he has to deal are Mahomedans. The curious point is that, as in other cases on the frontier, an arrangement of this kind is desired by those whose interests are at stake. They believe that a Hindu will not take sides with a faction, but will be just and impartial in all his dealings. The Resaldar seems to be doing good work, and gained the confidence of both sides during the recent quarrel.

THE plague-infected village of Aur, in the Jullunder district, has been at last uncordoned, and the village may for the second time be considered free of the disease. In the village of Dosargh Kalan the people have returned to their houses, though here, and also at Sirhal Qazian, it is not yet considered safe to remove the cordon. The next few days should show whether the Province is clear of the plague, or whether there is likely to be a recrudescence. So far as present indications show, the outlook is hopeful, as no fresh villages have been attacked since the 24th of August last, when the disease appeared in Sirhal Qazian. Nevertheless it was on the 17th of October, 1897, that the plague first appeared at Khatkar Kalan, in the Jullundur district, and the cold weather, favourable to the disease, is again approaching. In our first year for plague now concluding there have been 87 villages infected, with 3,406 persons attacked and 2,105 deaths; 1,297 persons have been discharged cured and 4 remain under treatment.

THE construction works of the Calicut-Cannanore extention of the Madras Railway are said to have been greatly retarded owing to very heavy rains. In spite of this drawback, the engineering work is being pushed on steadily. A great deal of clearing (trees and buildings) for a distance of seven miles has been done. The houses in the big bazaar of the town of Calicut are being demolished. The earthwork was started about the middle of last month, and as the rains come to an end steady progress is expected to be made. In the matter of bridge work, materials such as well-curbs, stock-bricks, lime, etc., for the Kerapaya and Murish bridges are being collected, and the construction of staff quarters (which work has been only lately sanctioned by Government) is about to be undertaken at West Hill, Ellathur, Quilandy, Tikkal, Badagara, Malir, Tellicherry and Eddakkard.

A RANGOON telegram states that a public meeting convened by the Municipality was held there for the purpose of considering the reception of H. E. the Viceroy on his expected visit. Seven persons were present, namely, the President, three Municipal Commissioners and three officials. Those present formed themselves into a Viceregal Reception Committee for Rangoon, the President proposing that the Municipality be invited to subscribe Rs. 5,000 to meet the expenses, and that all classes of the community be given time until the 15th proximo to decide whether they should decorate the streets. Public opinion views the Viceroy's intended visit with extreme disapproval as merely a Viceregal globe-trotting tour for curiosity, from which all that Burma is likely to reap will be a long deferred visit from the next Viceroy and possibly enhanced taxation.

THEIR Lordships Justices Davies and Benson, at the Madras High Court, on Friday, heard an appeal preferred by the Government Pleader against the acquittal by the Sub-Magistrate of Tanjore of two out of four persons accused of house-breaking and theft. The convicted prisoners had been sent by the Sub-Magistrate, Mr. N. Ramachendra Iyer, to the First-Class Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Murugasem Pillay, with a view to a heavier penalty being inflicted than it lay within his power to inflict, but in his judgment the First-Class Magistrate passed severe remarks on the Sub-Magistrate's judgment, imputing to him most unworthy motives in finding the other two accused not guilty, alleging that it was due to one of these men being a servant of Diwan Bahadur R. Ragunath Row. Their Lordships considered the acquittal perfectly correct, and confirmed it, and they took the opportunity of expressing their strong disapprobation of the very improper remarks made by the First-Class Magistrate.

THE windmill scene in Mr. George R. Sims's new Adelphi play, "The Gipsy Earl," is voted by all who have seen it to be one of the most ingenious that have ever been put on the stage. To describe it would be to spoil it, for the effect of it depends on being seen. In other respects "The Gipsy Earl" promises to be the Adelphi drama of the autumn season, and it is one of the best that Mr. Sims has produced in what may be called his Adelphi series. No one knows his audience better or shows such complete skill in manipulating and carrying forward a complicated and sensational plot.

IT is interesting, in view of the Czar's appeal to mankind, to glance at the relative costs at which the armaments of Europe are sustained. Russia would certainly have most to gain by universal disarmament, for the annual cost of her army and navy is £51,635,270. Great Britain comes next, with an annual outlay of £38,334,000. Taking the total revenue of the two countries, the difference is even more striking, for, while Great Britain's total revenue, roughly speaking, is £106,000,000. Russia's reaches the stupendous sum of £170,000,000. It is only fair, of course, to point out that I am only comparing the total Russian revenue with that of the United Kingdom, not with that of the British Empire. France comes next to Great Britain, with an annual cost of £37,024,084 for her army and navy, and a total revenue of £137,561,240. Germany's army and navy cost her £10,000,000 less than France, and her total revenue is only £64,238,720. Austria has a total revenue of £99,205,966, and her armaments cost her £18,000,000. Of the five Great Powers it is, therefore, evident that Germany would gain least by universal disarmament, and Russia the most.

IT is not without considerable interest, showing how Royalty and business sometimes go hand in hand, to read in the London letter of the *Birmingham Post* that two well-known German firms are sending representatives in the train of the Emperor William when His Majesty visits Palestine and Egypt. While they will, of course, have no connection with the Emperor's entourage, certain privileges of travel are undoubtedly to have been secured for them; but it is not an insignificant instance of their enterprise that these commercial representatives are going on what will necessarily be an expensive tour purely speculative.

Now the squadrons themselves are to be reorganised. The Minister believes the Channel to have been dangerously neglected. There has, nevertheless, been steady progress in the direction of strengthening the squadron. The substitution of the four so-called "coast-defence" armourclads, Valmy, Jemmapes, Bouvines, and Amiral Trehouart, for the old sabots which before had been the standing force of the squadron, was a proud achievement, and these vessels were dear to the heart of Admiral Besnard, who has expatiated upon their manœuvring qualities and other merits before the Chamber. But with the Masena as flagship homegeneity departed, so the four vessels are to go to the Mediterranean, there to be assigned to coast-defence work, while several battleships from the Mediterranean Squadron are to take their places. The Valmy, we may mention, lately grounded on the Colbart bank, near Dunkirk, in which position the Catinat ran into her, both vessels being somewhat damaged. The battleships now building and completing will ultimately be substituted for those to be sent to the Channel, and several new cruisers will join the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SERIOUS ACTION IMPENDING.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Reuter, telegraphing from Wei-Hai-Wei, says that the flagship Centurion has sailed under sealed orders, her destination, it is supposed, being Taku.

Six other British warships join her at Chefoo.

SEPT. 25.

Kangyuwey, the reforming adviser to the Emperor of China, who was recently banished, has taken refuge aboard H. M. S. Gunboat Esk, after the British Consul had refused his surrender to the Chinese authorities.

It is believed that the movements of the British fleet betoken serious action in China.

THE SIRDAR'S ADVANCE ON FASHODA.

RETURN OF THE SIRDAR.

A POST ESTABLISHED AT FASHODA.

SEPT. 24.

An official telegram announces that General Kitchener, whilst proceeding to Fashoda, sank the Dervish steamer Safieh.

SEPT. 25.

Advices received this afternoon announce the return of General Kitchener to Omdurman.

Posts were established at Fashoda and on the Sobat. There was no fighting.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

COLONEL PICQUART'S IMPRISONMENT.

PUBLIC OPINION OPPOSED TO THE MILITARY.

SEPT. 23.

Maitre Labori, who is acting as Colonel Picquart's counsel, has been refused access to his client, who is kept rigidly secluded.

SEPT. 24.

Public opinion in France now recognizes that the situation has reached a point where the military have practically defied the civil power, General Zurlinden having ordered the prosecution of Colonel Picquart, although the Cabinet, just before General Zurlinden's resignation as Minister for War, rejected his proposal to prosecute Picquart.

It is believed that President Faure is strongly disposed to the side of the Military.

The violence of the tone of the newspapers is increasing.

The Commission of Jurists appointed to consider the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case has been unable to arrive at a conclusion, the members being equally divided for and against.

The Cabinet will therefore decide the question on Monday.

REPORTED CONFESSION OF MAJOR ESTERHAZY.

SEPT. 25.

The "Observer" publishes an account of an interview with Major Esterhazy in which he is reported as having stated that there was considerable moral proof of Dreyfus' treachery, but nothing material.

It became necessary to produce documentary proofs of the guilt of the accused and he (Esterhazy) was therefore ordered to forge the *bordereau* which was the sole actual evidence on which Dreyfus was condemned.

The narrative published by the "Observer" is very detailed and sounds true and shows incidentally the network of espionage surrounding the Foreign attaches in France.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

AN ULTIMATUM TO THE SULTAN.

SEPT. 23.

The Mussulman prisoners at Candia will be tried by a British court-martial in Candia.

The Cretan Assembly has made a written declaration agreeing to the disarmament of the Christians as soon as the Turkish troops leave the Island.

SEPT. 24.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the four Powers will send the Sultan an Ultimatum next week demanding compliance with their project for a settlement of the Cretan question, otherwise measures, on which the Powers have already agreed, will be taken to enforce acceptance, the Powers not hesitating to send their fleets to the Dardanelles.

PEERAGE FOR THE VICEROY ELECT.

SEPT. 23.

The Right Hon. G. N. Curzon has been raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Curzon of Kedleston in the Peerage of Ireland.

SEPT. 24.

The *Times*, commenting on the subject, points out that Mr. Curzon's Irish Peerage will enable him to return to the House of Commons after his term of office in India, unless in the meanwhile he should succeed to the Scarsdale Peerage.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN CHILI AND ARGENTINA.

SEPT. 23.

An agreement was signed yesterday between Argentina and Chili whereby Argentina agrees to arbitrate on the boundary question as regards the greater portion of the frontier, but refuses to include the remainder of the frontier for settlement.

APPOINTMENT TO THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Mr. John Stanley, Q.C., has been gazetted a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Trevelyan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

The check in the growth of Railway Revenue continues. The last weekly report shows seven lakhs decrease, mostly accounted for by the North-Western line. This reduces the total improvement since April 1st to just over a crore of rupees.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Tournament, to-day, the York and Lancaster team tied for the second time, after an exciting game with the North Staffords, neither side scoring. The New Club on the other hand, beat the Volunteer "A" Team easily by four goals to love.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 25.

General Sir William Galbraith, Commanding Bombay Forces, arrived here last night from Quetta. His arrival being private, few officers were present on the platform. Amongst them were General Sir Richard Westmacott, Colonels Whitby, Stokes, O'Sullivan, Fletcher, Morse, and Dobbs, Captains Jackson, McWhinnie, Geddes, Harvey and Purves; Surgeon-Captain Church and Resaldar Abdulla Karrim, Native Aide-de-camp. The train arrived at 7-45. The General shook hands with those present and drove with his Military Secretary, Captain Pinney, and Lieutenant Duncan, Aide-de-camp, to the Club of Western India.

By the same train Major-General Hogg, Commanding Poona District, who went on short leave to England arrived and assumed command of the station from yesterday.

The usual salutes for both Generals will be fired to-morrow morning.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

The fifth and last of the monsoon meetings was held yesterday afternoon. Heavy rain fell about noon and did not improve the going, while a further downpour after the fifth race turned the course into a veritable swamp. The following are the results of the races:—

SMALL PONY PLATE.

Mr Mathieson's The Gift, Mr Milton	1
Mr St De Saysa's Lsah, Smallman	2
Mr Birkmyre's Parrakeet, W White	3

ZEERUT STAKES.

Mr Lothian's Ding Dong, Ferry	1
The Butler's Defender, White	2
Mr Martin's Princess, Mr Loftus	3

MAIDEN PONY HURDLE RACE.

Mr Woodhouse's Cigarette, Bloss	1
Mr Rodoconachi's Myrtle, Ferry	2
Mr Martin's Warrigal, Butlin	3

Won by a nose.

Totalisator paid 162, the biggest dividend of the day.

THE ELGIN STAKES.

Mr Greenhill's King of Spades, W. White	1
Mr Raleigh's Golden Flower, Mr Loftus	2
Mr Hardwicke's Goodwood, Morrison	3

POLO STAKES.

Mr Magor's Reserved, Owner	1
Mr Rowson's Superior, Mr Oliperts	2
Mr West's Velvet, Mr Oliperts	3

HORSE SELLING RACE.

Mr Raleigh's Barbarian Scott	1
Mr Butler's Defender White	2
Mr Hardwicke's Stowaway, Bloss	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Brindisi (Extra), left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 22-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. Wheler, with the Overland Mails of the 9th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at daylight on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong Mr and Mrs	Holbing Mr
Alexander Mr Mrs and infant	Kerr Mr and Mrs
Alexander Lieut	Keatch Mrs and children
Briscoe Mr W	Leathley Mr Mrs and infant
Bell Mr	
Barton Mr and Mrs	Marlow Mrs and child
Begbie Capt	Miller Mr J
Cresswell Mr P	MacMillan Mr
Colah Mr	Oswell Mr J
Cheer Mrs	Plumer Mrs and infant
Cunningham Miss	Pringle Miss
Calvert Mr	Pemberton Miss
Cooper Mr W	Ramsden Mr and Mrs
Dover Mr	Rasul Mr and Mrs
Didcock Mr and Mrs	Saunders Miss
Fixott Maj and Mrs	Sedgwick Mrs
Griffiths Col and Mrs	Swansegar Miss
Greenwood Mr	Truscott Miss
Grierson Miss	Ullah Mr
Garthwaite Miss	Wyatt Miss
Harding Mrs and child	West Miss
Horrocks Mrs	Wilson Capt
Howarth Mr	Wynter Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abid Mr	Keir Major
Armstrong Mr C	Keighley Lieut Col
Adie Mrs	Kelly Col H
Babington Mr	Laming Capt
Brumby Mr	Lillie Mrs
Bull Mr	Logan Mr J
Brandreth Mr	Mitchell Mr
Betenson Dr	Marks Mr and Mrs
Breslauer Mr	Mackenzie Lieut
Branson Mr	McLean Mr
Chandler Mr E	Merrick Mr
Clark Mr L	More Surgn Capt
Couper Major	Moran Mr
Coard Mr A	Morley Mr
Chancellor Lieut	McKenzie Mr
Cohen Mr	McKenzie Mrs
Dudgeon Capt Mrs and infant	Nangpa Mr
Darrell Mr	Phelps Mr
Daniels Mrs	Pont Mr and Mrs
Dick Lieut	Paget Major
Fivemer Rev and Mrs	Prickett Col
Forward Mr Mrs and infant	Pridham Lieut
Fox Mr Mrs and 2 infts	Philps Mr E S
Farringdon Mr	Penfound Mr
Foley Mr	Power Mr Mrs and infant
France Mr	Ryder Capt
Grierson Mr	Rice Miss
Gloster Dr	Rigg Mr
Goldney Mr	Rowe Capt
Harward Mr	Richards Mr
Harvey Mrs	Suzanne Mme
Hawke Hon E J	Stone Revd
Hepburn Col	Shaw Mr E
Holmes Capt and Mrs	Tisdale Mr
Hickie Mr	Thomas Capt
Hogg Maj Genl	Winter Lieut
Isaacs Mr E	Wheatley Mr
Jones Col	Wallinger Mr
Johnston Maj	Wakefield Mr
Jackson Mr	Watkinson Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Cottara Mr	Muir Dr Kerr

FROM VENICE—Symons Mr and Mrs

THE Lahore paper says:—Strong rumours are current in the Karachi bazaar regarding wholesale losses suffered by certain European firms engaged in the grain trade—losses so large that grave apprehensions are entertained, that the solvency of at least one firm is endangered thereby. Rumour assigns the reason for the loss to be failure to effect delivery of forward contracts for wheat within the stipulated time, which resulted in the shipments becoming liable to an increased import tariff introduced from that date at the port of destination (somewhere in France, it is stated). As an item in the category of losses sustained by one firm, it is also rumoured, that two shipments arrived at the destination a day before the increased tariff came into force, but through inability to get a pilot, or some similar delay caused by the authorities of the port, the vessels were prevented from entering the anchorage until after the enforcement of the higher tariff, and the loss involved thereby amounted to no less than £20,000. These statements cannot be absolutely reliable, as it is also said that on the matter being referred to arbitration, the award was against the firm. A large failure in London is also reported to have aggravated the situation.

THE POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

THE Fourth Day's races of the above meeting came off most successfully. The attendance was very large:—

1ST RACE.—The Deccan Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100 For ponies. Weight—Mandicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a. m. the day before the race.

Mr F C Allen's b aus m Not Yet by Yetman, 8st 11lb, Robinson 1
Mr Stock's br aus m Princess May, 7st 2lbs O'Neill 2
Surg Col Armstrong's b aus m Screen 9st 12lbs Ebrahim 3
Capt Erskine's and Mr F W Smith's br aus h Marquis, 8st 2lbs Osmar 0
Mr Joosab Ally Mahomed's b a p Driver 6st 5lbs Pillajee ... 0

Betting: Evenson Not Yet, 1 1-2 to 1 against Screen, 5 to 1 against Princess May, 6 to 1 against the rest.

Princess May got away with the start followed by the others in a bunch, Not Yet lying last. Driver temporarily assumed the lead at the half-mile but was again caught up by the rest. Princess May, with Not Yet on the outside, turned the bend together, but the favourite proving the faster sprinter led in, winning by three-fourths of a length. Half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

2ND RACE.—The Merchants' Cup. Distance—1 1-4 miles. Rs. 1,000 (about Rs. 500 presented by a few merchants of Poona, and the balance from the Fund), out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab Maidens on 1st May, 1898. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a. m. the day before the race.

Mr Lyndon's c a h Eclipse 9st Greenhalgh 1
Mr S A W's c a g Archer 8st 3lbs Gibbs 2
Mr Parmer's g a h Merrily 7st 6lbs Hoyt 3
Mr Mahomed Ali's b a g Marshal 8st 11lbs Sola 0
Chief of Mhysal's c a h Ameer 7st 2lbs Pillajee 0
S K S's b a h Fisherman 7st 9lbs O'Neill 0
Mr Joosufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister 7st 9lbs Chuggan ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Eclipse, 4 to 1 against Archer, 3 to 1 against Merrily, 8 to 1 against Barrister, 10 to 1 against the rest.

Barrister with a clear lead showed his field the way until the half-mile, where Eclipse, coming up strong, took down his number. Archer and, Eclipse turned into the straight together, but the latter, drawing away, won comfortably by a couple of lengths. Four lengths between Archer and Merrily. Time—2min. 25secs.

3RD RACE.—The Poona Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For horses. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a. m. the day before the race.

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman 10st Ebrahim 1
Mr D D's br aus g Roy 8st 8lbs Greenhalgh 2
Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags 7st O'Neill 3
Capt Carr's b e g Knockane 8st Robinson 0
Mr Townsend's br aus m Miss Helena 6st Hoyt 0
Lt Col Dessraj Urs' b aus m Veronica 9st 6lbs Kendall 0
Mr R de Clermont's br aus m Clarice 7st 10lbs Wiles 0
Mr James' br aus g Dakin 6st Nama 0
Mr Frost's b e m Loyalty 7st 11lbs Southall 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Beadsman, 3 to 1 against Knockane, 4 to 1 against Loyalty, and Veronica, 6 to 1 against Clarice, 8 to 1 against Rags and Roy, 15 to 1 against the rest.

Knockane, being somewhat restive, remained at a distance from the post and so had not the benefit of a start with the others. Beadsman at once assumed premier position and led the entire way. Roy made a grand bid to catch the favourite but failed; the finish, a close one, ending in Beadsman winning by three-quarters of a length off Roy. Rags half a length further back. Time—1min. 4secs.

A Private Sweepstakes of Rs. 500 each. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Hyde's g a p Fresco 8st 4lbs Robinson 1
Mr Artin Essajie's c a p Chester 7st 4lbs Hoyt 2
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar 7st 12lbs Heeroo 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Fresco, 2 to 1 against Chester, 8 to 1 against Sirdar.

Fresco and Chester went strongly together till the turn, when the first named drew away and won by a length. Ten lengths between second and third. Time—55secs.

4TH RACE.—The Turf Club Cup. Distance—1 mile. Rs. 1,500 out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Friday, 23rd September.

Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain 7st 10lbs Southall 1
Mr Raikes' c a h Brandy 8st 12lbs Wiles 2
Mr S A W's b a g Angler 7st 12lbs Ebrahim 3
Mr Ahmed M Bushari's g a g Chanda 7st 6lbs Chuggan 0
Mr Aga Mirza's c a g German 7st 6lbs Oomar 0
Mr H E A Rubia g President 7st 13lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Fakeer 8st 7lbs Robinson 0
Mr J D's c a g Freddie 8st 8lbs Gibbs 0
Mr Edmond's b a g Gelstan 9st Wiles 0
Major Hardy's b aus g Curiosity 8st 9lbs Robinson 0
Mr P G Reynold's b e g Rough Diamond II 8st 8lbs Lansdowne 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Waress, 4 to 1 against Gelstan and Nancy, 5 to 1 against Curiosity, 6 to 1 against Rough Diamond II, 4 to 1 against the rest.

Freddie and Nancy went away together, the favourite Waress being fourth. In this order they continued till the home turn when Nancy came away and won by half a length from Astrologer. A neck separating second and third. Time—1min. 53secs.

A FUNNY story, which will be appreciated by cyclists is told by a correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier." It is to the effect that at a party in the Border districts to which many guests rode on their cycles, the hostess made elaborate arrangements for the care of the machines, and a system of ticketing, similar to that in use at hotel cloakrooms, was adopted, each cyclist being provided with a check ticket. The housekeeper was entrusted with the care of the bicycles and the issue of the tickets and as they arrived the machines were carefully stored and labelled, so that there would be no difficulty when they were required again. But the housekeeper was not a cyclist, and did not understand the mysteries of the pneumatic tyre. She pinned the tickets on the front tyres of the machines, where they could be best seen, and took good care that the pins were stuck well into the tyre.

ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Two games of the above Tournament were decided on Saturday, the first being last Wednesday's draw between the "Highland Light Infantry and the Shropshires," which was decided in the early hours of the morning. Play commenced at 6-30 a.m. and in spite of the time o' day a good many football enthusiasts assembled to witness the match.

The game was not very interesting; as the ground a slippery and the ball ditto. From the kick off the Shropshires had the best of the game, but only succeeded in damaging McClean, who in trying to head the ball away got a kick in the face and for some minutes had to retire. No score resulted up to half time and on crossing over neither team had scored.

On restarting play both sides played out they knew, and as the exchanges were fairly even, it was anybody's game till just on the stroke of time, when from a corner the Highlanders rushed the ball into the net and gained a somewhat lucky victory by the narrow margin of the goal.

Teams.—Highland Light Infantry—Lynn, Doods, Logan, McCleary, Loagic, Hampton, Bogie, Handyside, Dewan, Finlay, Gibson.

Shropshire Light Infantry—Hill, Bromfield, Hadaway, Pale Millichpls, Stableton, Harris Rundell, Owen, Thomas Ralph.

XIXTH HUSSARS AND ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

The band and the football combined attracted a large number of spectators to this match on Saturday evening. The Hussars again distinguished themselves and had no great difficulty in beating their opponents by 3 goals to love. Had the Irishmen not shot direct at the goal keeper they might have done better, but as one the losing team was heard to remark afterwards, "forwards couldn't short nuts."

Playing with the wind the Hussars had the best of the game from the start and scored two goals in the first 30 minutes, afterwards adding another within the second half time. Their forwards were just as good as when they beat the Royal Fusiliers last Wednesday and their back division, two at times hard pressed by the Irish, who played a plucky losing game, made next to no mistakes and fed their forwards very well. We hope to see the XIXth do as well in the round.

Teams.—XIXth Hussars Fraser, Hendrich, Allen, Roberts, Bird, Symes, Yates, Holt, Spencer, Barrett.

Royal Irish Regiment.—Rorke, McBride, Quin, Cruise, O'Neill, Walsh, L' Furber, Fisher, Preston, Tyler and Redmond.

CHARGE OF BRIBING A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

TRIAL AT KOLHAPUR.

THE trial of Hasankhan Vajad Javerkhan, servant of a Hindoo contractor of Bombay, on charges of offering a bribe to the Native Assistant Political Agent of Kolhapur came on before Lieut. Hogg, the Assistant Political Agent and First Class Rail way Magistrate, on Friday last. Mr. Vinayek appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. Fernandes, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the 6th of June last, the accused came to Kolhapur to the Political Agent's office to have certain warrants of the District Court at Thana forwarded to Miraj for execution. The complainant, who is the Native Assistant to the Political Agent, after endorsing the warrants, handed them to the accused to be taken to Miraj. The Miraj authorities returned the warrants to the accused as they were for offences for which extradition was not provided. The accused took back the warrants and proceeded on his way to Kolahpur, but having been obliged to get down at Sirool Road railway station to undergo ten days' quarantine, he handed over the warrants, as well as a letter to one Dawoloo, who was proceeding to Kolhapur, to be given to the complainant. The packets were delivered to the complainant at his house in Kolahpur, and there the complainant found that the accused had sent him a ten rupee note as a bribe for expediting his business in the Political Agent's office. The currency note was accompanied by a letter, in which the accused begged the complainant to do the needful in the matter and requested him to accept the ten rupees for sweetmeat for his children. He further stated that he had no other note at hand, and that if the complainant needed anything from Bombay he had only to say so to the accused, who would carry out his wishes. The complainant thereupon went to the Political Agent and after explaining matters to him filed the present complaint.

The accused in his statement to the Court made at the first hearing of the case admitted having sent the note and the money to the complainant, but stated that he had no intention of offering a bribe but sent the money for sweetmeat for complainant's children, whom he knew well. Accused also admitted that he was a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty.

In addressing the Court for the defence, Mr. Taleyarkhan dwelt at some length on the law points involved in the case. In the first place he contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, inasmuch as the offence, if any was committed, was admittedly committed in Kolhapur territory over which the Court had no jurisdiction. It was also urged that the prosecution had to prove that the accused was a Native Indian subject of her Majesty within the meaning of that term in the Criminal Procedure Code. That had not been done, nor had the necessary sanction been obtained from the Political Agent before instituting proceedings. These were defects fatal to the prosecution, and the only course open to the Court was to throw out the case on the ground of want of jurisdiction. After hearing further argument the Court reserved judgment.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF EMBARKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose two letters that speak for themselves and, as the matter refers to myself, leave others to comment on them. I hope you will allow them a corner in your paper.—Yours, etc.

JAMES MOORE.

Sept 24.

This is to certify that Mr. James Moore, whom I am sending home by to-morrow's Mail, owing to ill-health, is suffering from no form of infectious fever. If he is kept waiting for medical examination, it will be very detrimental for him.

JAMES W. FIELD.

Sept 23.

Dear Mr. Moore,—I am sorry not to be able to give you a permit, unless you are examined by me or an officer of my staff.—Yours, etc.

W. E. JENNINGS.
Health Officer, Port of Bombay.

Sept, 23.

A NEW IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—England probably takes first rank in having societies and associations for the prevention of cruelty to animals, birds and children, also for the amelioration of the condition of fallen women, but whether any body exists there for the prevention of the adulteration of food stuffs I am not aware. Such an establishment, however, is a great desideratum in Bombay, where food stuffs are adulterated to such an extent with foreign substances as to make the consumption of such absolutely deleterious to health. Ghee is rendered unwholesome by roguish sellers by the admixture of animal fat or some other oleaginous substance; the tricky *gowlee* adds water to his milk to increase its volume, sugar or flour makes it dense, and some soapy substance to give it head or froth; black sand is put in tea powder to increase its weight, and for the same purpose is white flour added to fine sugar. Similar tricks of the trade could be enumerated *ad infinitum* but Dr. Katrak, and one or two other members of the Corporation, who have given the matter closer attention than I have, would do it better than I can. We have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the formation of a Health Society is in the wind, and why not a Society for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food Stuffs? We are always particular as what we feed our dogs, horses, and cattle upon, but it is a pity to see reasoning *man* look on with contemptuous indifference whether his less favored brethren get white clay to make their bread with or real wheat flour. The organisation of a Society such as I propose need not be an expensive one, in fact such a Society, together with the proposed Health Society, could be worked conjointly with our existing Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We must make use of our own resources if we are to render our food and surrounding conditions wholesome as it is too much to expect, from apparent facts, either Government or the Municipality to take an initiative in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 24. F. SALDANAH.

For the week ended September 10th, the North-Western Railway traffic earnings totalled Rs. 4,35,693, being a reduction of Rs. 3,66,603 on the corresponding total for last year. The large increase in the present financial year is fast diminishing now that normal conditions on the frontier have asserted themselves. To date the total stands at Rs. 3,540,509.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

OWING to a very untimely interruption of the telegraph, whether caused by nature or the Sirdar is not perhaps precisely clear, the nation was beginning to feel a certain degree of anxiety respecting the Anglo-Egyptian force. We had been led to expect that the great and decisive battle would be fought on Thursday September 1. The famous struggle between the representatives of civilisation and the representatives of unspeakable barbarism took place on the following day (Friday), and it was not until Sunday afternoon that the news of Sir Herbert Kitchener's complete victory over the Khalifa's army, 50,000 strong when the battle began, and about half that strength when the fighting ended, was known in London. So far as I could see, the *Daily Mail* was first in the field, and copies of that paper were on sale at the metropolitan railway termini soon after 2 o'clock and in all the suburbs before 3. Although the country has felt entire confidence in the Sirdar since Atbara, the tremendous distance, 1,200 miles, separating his force from the real base of operations on the sea, and the determination with which the Khalifa might be expected to make his final stand naturally caused some anxiety to be felt in the continued absence of news. It was with a sigh of relief mingled with thankfulness that Gordon's death had been at last avenged that the good tidings were welcomed in this country. The story of the battle in a few words is as follows:—Early on Friday morning the enemy's entire army advanced against the British. The Sirdar received what he describes as their "bold and determined" attack in position, and after an hour's fighting, during which they endeavoured to envelop both the flanks of the invading army, were driven off. At 8-30 a.m., Sir H. Kitchener began to advance towards Omdurman, but had not gone far before he was again heavily attacked on the right. This necessitated a change of front and the Dervishes were again driven off with heavy loss, and their army, which was under the personal command of the Khalifa, was completely dispersed by noon. The force watered, and at 2 p.m. again advanced on Omdurman, which was occupied with slight resistance during the afternoon. The Khalifa, who had re-entered the town after the battle, fled with his harem as the British entered and, although pursued, unfortunately got away. His escape is the only drawback to the splendid victory, but although he may not be caught his power has been irretrievably shattered. The poor German merchant Neufeld and some one hundred and fifty prisoners were released. Every correspondent speaks in the highest term of the bravery displayed by the Khalifa's followers and if, when the time comes for them to be absorbed in the Anglo-Egyptian army, they fight for their new masters as they fought for their old master, your Sikhs and other military races in India will have to look out for their laurels. There is also a general consensus of opinion that the native troops on our side, especially the Soudanese, acquitted themselves admirably and one of the most experienced correspondents, Mr. Bennett Burleigh, of the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the honours of the day to General Macdonald's Black Brigade. The charge of the 21st Lancers has excited the warm gratitude of the British nation and the no less cordial admiration of foreigners. The Paris *Temps* says that the deed performed by them last Friday will remain as glorious as the charge of Balaclava. The Russian Press does not say much, but with this exception the Continental journals are unstinted in their praise of the battle and of the manner in which the whole campaign has been carried out. The French journals are particularly appreciative, though some of them cannot be very happy at an event which rivets the chains which bind us to Egypt still more closely and transfers our withdrawal from the Valley of the Nile to the Greek Kalends. It is perhaps not without significance that an important Paris paper, the *Matin*, declares that "the mass of people in France have never felt any passionate interest in the Egyptian question." At present, at any rate, they are more concerned with the remarkable developments of the interminable Dreyfus case and the effect the Czar's amiable proposals may have on their desire for revenge. So far they have not received with effusiveness the suggestion of the *Novesti* that Alsace-Lorraine should be converted into a neutral state.

SOME UNWRITTEN SOUDAN CHAPTERS.

With characteristic recklessness the *Saturday Review* publishes under the above heading a long article that, to say the least, might very well have remained unwritten. Events and incidents, we are told, occurred in the earlier Soudan campaigns, which, had they been known, would have convulsed Exeter Hall as it has never been convulsed before. When Osman Digna arrived in the Soudan district as the Mahdi's apostle it was found that the Dervishes were not men who could be fought in the customary civilised manner, and Tommy Atkins, according to the *Saturday* contributor, became familiar with slaughter in a form new to him—the slaughter of women and the slaughter of wounded men. "After one of these early battles."—I quote from the article before me—"a tremendous fight, hand to hand, bayonet to spear, in a whirlwind of dust through which the fighters got glimpses of flashing steel and waving banners while the heavy air was rent by the rattle of musketry and screams of passion, a party of soldiers, with a reporter or two among them, were standing over one of the enemy's dead. 'Why its a woman' said one of the soldiers, some Tommy who had sisters at home maybe, 'what a bloomin' shame, it seems now, don't it?' One of the reporters thought the same and said so. But there was also present an officer long resident at Suakin, who knew the ways of the Faithful and he said to the reporter, 'You see what she has got in her hand?' "A stick." "Yes and do you know what she would have done with it?" The reporter did not know, but he presumed she was going to fight with it. No, she was not going to fight it. She intended to use it on some wounded unbeliever in an indescribable manner so that when he appeared in the next world he should look ridiculous. "Every soldier to whom that explanation was given changed his views as to the pity of their slaughter. In any case, as the women came on with the men in headlong charge and could not be distinguished from them, down they went." There was not, and could not be, any mention of wounded in those early battles. "It was as much as anyone's life was worth to go near a wounded Dervish. He would lie on the ground glaring about like a wild beast. Approach him and out came his curved hamstringing knife." For this reason, in the 1885 campaign, "parties of English soldiers, commanded by English officers, used," says the *Saturday Review*, "to go out to kill the wounded." "The correspondents, it is added, have always remained strangely silent upon this subject. It has been denied in Parliament we believe that ever such things as we have described took place. Well, ministers are not less hypocritical than the rest of us, and possibly some of them knew that these things had happened. Whether they knew it or not there are dozens of men like the writer of this article who knew that they happened—"*because we were there and saw them.*" The italics are those of the *Saturday*, which concludes:—"They do not make pleasant reading. But our military commanders in Egypt cannot be blamed for them; they are the cost of going to war with a people. I asked a friend of mine, an officer of high rank and of Soudan experience, his opinion of the *Saturday* article, particularly about the reported slaughter of women. After reading the article he writes:—"I was at Suakin in the Tamai campaign, and again for a few weeks when Sir Charles Warren was there later, but never heard anything of women taking part in the battlefield or of their using sticks for such a purpose. I do not believe the story and even had I no experience myself in the Soudan fighting I should not credit the statement because it is so much against Mohammedan traditions and practice in regard to their women to allow it. If wounded Dervishes behave like infuriated tigers even Exeter Hall cannot expect that they should be treated in all respects like ordinary civilized human beings. Moreover, Dervishes belong to a religion, the professors of which are not of much account at the citadel of "unctuous rectitude in the Strand."

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is establishing a reputation for getting hold of important news before its contemporaries. It was through the columns of the paper now so skilfully edited by Sir Douglas Straight that the world first heard of Mr. Gladstone's intention to resign the premiership. The news was promptly contradicted. The *Pall Mall* stood to its information and events proved it to be correct. The same paper was earliest in the field with the melancholy announcement that Mr. Gladstone was dying. The intelligence was denied and re-affirmed. The *Pall Mall* caused a sensation last Friday when it came out with its story of an Anglo-German alliance. Its great morning contemporaries were quite taken aback, but could not altogether pass by statements made with so much circumstantiality and apparent authoritativeness. One journal, and the greatest of them all, suggested that the *Pall Mall* report was based on the repeated visits to the Foreign Office of Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador. Other organs of public opinion were equally or more sceptical. The *Pall Mall* replies in the usual formula—"We simply stand by our information, and it looks as if it were going to repeat its previous scores." The *Pall Mall* described the agreement as restricted in character but embracing an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities. Mr. Chamberlain, if we are to believe the New York interviewers, admits an agreement has been signed, but says it is not an offensive and defensive alliance. The *Pall Mall* seems to cave in but adheres to "in certain eventualities" and asks "if any other Power interferes with the Chinese or other arrangements of that understanding, what do you suppose will happen?" Going into more details than was apparently possible a week ago, the *Pall Mall* declares that the agreement, the manipring of which is commercial, covers several matters and provides a basis for the adjustment of any differences that may arise in the future between the two Powers "in any part of the world on territorial questions." It is agreed that a joint line shall be made with English and German capital, subscribed by German and English banks from Tientsin to Chin-Kiang, with a German administration in Shantung and an English administration in the Yangstze Valley. Germany undertakes to support England in any claims she may prefer to the Tsung-li-Yamen for railway concessions in the Yangstze Valley, England doing the same for her ally in any German sphere. The suggestion that Germany desires to acquire territory in Asia Minor is said to be unfounded nor is any express mention made about Egypt, but that is understood. "As to all other matters a *modus vivendi* has been found in an agreement on all questions likely to arise between the two powers in the future." The *Pall Mall* may in its pride at possessing so good a piece of exclusive information exaggerate the extent of the agreement, but even without Mr. Chamberlain's confirmation it was evident from the Kaiser's congratulations to the Sirdar and the Hanover speech that the repeated conversations between Mr. Balfour and Count Halzfeldt did not refer to our variable climate—almost as variable as our foreign relations—nor to that nine days, wonder, the Muravieff Note. The altered tone of the German Press is equally significant. Journals which hitherto have assumed a very acrimonious tone at the mere suggestion of British interests have, it is reported, suddenly veered round, evidently owing to the magic wand of official inspiration, and now praise what once they abused. One German newspaper of influence even comes near to suggesting that the people of the Fatherland should not trouble themselves any more about President Kruger and the Transvaal. Surely it is in foreign affairs more than in any other sphere of activity that the unexpected happens. Without exciting any marked enthusiasm the prospect of an Anglo-German *rapprochement* is not unfavourably received by the country as a whole. An Anglo, French *rapprochement* would be more popular but such a dream, though it has once or twice in recent years seemed capable of realisation, is for the moment unthought of.

ROYALTY MOBBING.

After the unpleasant experience of the Prince of Wales's party at Torquay and Dartmouth, members of the Royal Family will be justified if they give those places a wide berth for sometime to come. Not only were Princess Victoria and her companions mobbed on shore, but the fiends went afloat to gratify their offensive curiosity. We read that while the Osborne anchored in Dartmouth harbour she was closely surrounded from morning to night by shore boats the occupants of which stared at everyone on board "as if the passengers were strange animals at a show." The Prince of Wales, it is stated, found the vulgar behaviour of the spectators so intolerable that he was obliged to draw the curtains of his cabin close together. This reminds me of a similar incident I myself observed in London. When one of the earliest of the mammoth hotels for which this city is now famous was ready to be opened, there was a widespread desire on the part of the public to see the marble halls and gorgeously furnished apartments of the palatial establishment. Some one hit upon the happy idea of utilising this wish for the benefit of charity and it was ultimately decided to charge a guinea for admission to a conversazione in the new hotel, the proceeds to be given to philanthropic institutions connected with the Services. The affair was quite the principal event of that season. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, then the Duke of Edinburgh, and in fact almost every

zation would be worse than that of Mahdism before it was so effectually "smashed" last Friday. *Verbum sap.*

WEDDINGS.

The many friends of the late Mr. Justice Pinhey will be interested to learn that his clergyman son, the Rev. H. P. D. Pinhey, was married yesterday to Miss Mary Cyprienne Wood. The ceremony was performed at Chagford, Devon, in which county the bride's family reside. The marriage of Mr. Philip Secoombe (grandson of the venerable Sir Thomas Secoombe, formerly of the India Office) and Miss Sybil Watson, daughter of Colonel J. R. Watson, of Coonoor, took place on the previous day at Probus, Cornwall. The marriage in town is also announced of Mr. J. Edmund Friedlander and Miss Emilie Possmann, daughter of a former resident at Kurrachee.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Earl of Winchilsea, who will be remembered gratefully by the agricultural community for his efforts to improve that industry; Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, mother of the Dowager Countess of Dudley; General Sir William Hope; Colonel Edmund Carrington, Colonel Charles Rich; and Mr. Charles Edward Beddome, late of the Indian Navy.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS COURT.

SEPARATE TRIAL OF CLIVE DURANT.

At the adjourned fourth Criminal Session of the High Court on Saturday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; while the accused defended himself. The platform of the court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special Jury, which assisted in the trial was composed as follows:—

Mr R A [illegible]dreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord	Mr N G Velinkar
Mr E H McDowell	Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr J W Rice	Mr Bellomba Lall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer was further examined by Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the prosecution. His examination-in-chief was the same as was deposed to in the Police Court.

In cross-examination by Durant, witness admitted that he had been an insolvent. He could not say how long he had been unemployed.

The Judge to Durant: You waste twenty words in explaining what you mean by one. Go on, put your question shortly.

Witness to Durant: No warders are specially placed to prevent native prisoners in the jail from communicating with European prisoners. Native prisoners are allowed to go into the office to take up food that is brought for them.

Durant: During the time I was there, how many visitors came to the office to see you.

Witness: I don't remember; about fifteen or twenty perhaps. No written application from visitors is necessary to enable them to see prisoners. I do not say in my schedule that I am penniless. I swear that I did not represent the value of my clothes to be Rs. 25 only. I was in my present state before I became an approver.

Q. to the time you became an approver you went about in very miserable clothing?—No I did not go about in a very miserable shirt, a miserable coat, and a very seedy cap. My present dress has been my usual dress. I bought some clothes at Batlibot's in order to send to my country. I have got no watch. It is wholly a concoction to say that Dorabjee Patel promised me Rs. 5,000 if I became an approver, Rs. 2,000 down, and Rs. 3,000 in the event of a conviction.

Durant: Do you live on air?

The Judge: Put your question properly.

Witness to Durant: I am maintained by my mother and my sister. While in jail I made fair copies of the draft letters you wrote to Mr. Jeejeebhoy and the directors. I was to get one anna for my remuneration on whatever sum was received.

Have you calculated what would be your share on Rs. 50,000? I have not calculated. Who is going to pay Rs. 50,000, and who is to receive it? (A laugh.)

At this stage the court adjourned till Monday morning.

THE BROACH MURDER TRIAL.

THE trial of the alleged instigators of the murder of Haribhai Gulab, Patidar Amin of Jharesar, was continued on Friday.

Gojla Gopal, master carpenter, stated that while he was building a house for the accused Bhagvan at Jharesar, the accused Uka offered to pay him Rs. 200 to kill a certain person by burling against him a magic bolt of *moeth*. Witness was reputed some years ago to be able to cure sick children by making magical passes over them, hence Uka's offer to him. Uka persisted and pointed out the *haveli* in which Haribhai resided as the house-owner who was to be killed. Witness declined to comply with the offer owing to his having abandoned magic some years back, Uka's request was backed up by the accused Bhagvan and Mayashanker. Eventually witness referred accused to some Bhil Talavias, because he had got tired of their frequent endeavours in thrusting this affair on his hands.

Jado Jiro, a Bhill, said he was coachman to Lal Kaka. About a year ago, while driving Lal Kaka back from Broach to Jharesar, the accused Uka came up to them on the road between Jharesar and Malkampore and quarrelled with Lal Kaka about some land, and abused him. Lal Kaka got down and slapped Uka's face; then there was a tussle between them. Lal Kaka cried to witness, "Have you become faithless to your salt?" Witness got down and struck Uka with a stick he carried. There was a second quarrel about some money.

Rao Saheb Pranshankar, City Police Inspector, mentioned to the Court that Mr. Alamshaw, pleader, had talked to the accused Kabhai, who was not his client, and that he had drawn the attention of the Public Prosecutor to it. He was prepared to make the statement on oath if called upon by the Court to do so. Mr. Alamshaw denied that he had talked to Kabhai at all. He had spoken to his own client, and the policeman on duty would testify to the truth of his statement. The policeman pointed out the accused with whom the pleader had talked. He was not Kabhai. The Public Prosecutor suggested that the Court's ruling should be directed to regulating the pleaders' conduct in future towards the accused, who were their own clients. Mr. Painter ruled that the pleaders should confine their talk to the clients they represented, and must not speak to others without permission.

Kalidas Tricum was then examined about the quarrel between the Swami of Jharesar temple and his disciple. Objectionable questions were addressed to Haribhai in the suit about the temple at the instance of the accused, Mayashankar. Haribhai felt much about these. Mayashankar also stated that Haribhai would meet with more than his match one of these days.

Becher Bhakti, Patidar, deposed that he had lent Rs. 40 to one Gumna, who did not wish to repay him. Gumna was step-father to the convict Nathia Bhil. Witness got a decree through Lal Kaka's assistance, who threatened Nathia and Kalia Bhils, both of them had stood surety for the amount, to crush the life out of them unless they forthwith made the payment. Both sureties fled from the village. Nathia was serving the accused Bhagwan, who interested himself on behalf of the sureties. Lal Kaka fixed Rs 37, as a compromise. Nathia returned to Jharesar a year after, and Bhagwan again interceded for him. Lal Kaka settled the dispute for Rs. 18, and told Bhagwan to pay them up sharp and not to make delays. Bhagwan was dissatisfied at Lal Kaka's arbitration. On the day Lal Kaka was killed, he paid witness Rs. 9, saying, "I take half, and you accept the other half."

The Public Prosecutor applied for a subpœna against Dewan Javerbhai Nathia, Minister of the Limree State in Kathiawar.

Mr. Painter directed that one subpœna might be sent direct to the witness under registered cover, and another through the Political Agent, according to the practice prevailing in the Court.

Ladoo, widow of Ragnath Bhavan, of Jharesar, said that some of her land was mortgaged to Mithabhai, father of the sixth accused, for Rs. 400. There was a dispute about the land with her nephew, upon which she consulted Lal Kaka, who was also commonly called Lal. Under Haribhai's advice she mortgaged the land to him to get it redeemed from Mithabhai. Haribhai paid four hundred rupees to Mithabhai. Her nephew quarrelled with Haribhai on account of it, and they abused each other. There was no case, as the matter was compounded without the parties going to the Court.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd September, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	24	10	50 a.m.	18	33
Teheran	25	12	16 p.m.	...	15
Suez	25	1	30 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 23rd September 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	18	...	7
" Karachi	...	7	...	3
" Madras	...	13	...	1

GREAT VICTORY IN THE SOUDAN.

THE DERVISH ARMY ANNIHILATED.

KHARTOUM OCCUPIED.

ONE of the special correspondents, with the army in the Soudan, writing from the Camp outside Omdurman on Friday (through Nasri, Saturday Sept 3), says:—The Dervishes have been utterly defeated, and the capital of the Khalifa has fallen. We entered Omdurman at four o'clock this afternoon, after having fought two severely contested engagements. The Khalifa and his host did not wait to be attacked. Early this morning the Dervishes marched from their position outside the city to attack the Anglo-Egyptian camp. They came on bravely, with all their old dash, and fought with the magnificent courage of blind fanaticism. Fortunately for us, their leaders showed little or no wisdom in choosing the field of battle. The Sirdar's army was encamped in a village a short distance to the north of the doomed city. The broad waters of the Nile flowed past on our left. In front of us there stretched a broad plain, from which rose two mountains; that on the left being separated from the other by a distance of about two thousand yards. Further still to the front, there was a range of hills; on which the Dervish troops had been constructing defence works. They had been in possession of these heights for some little time, having decided not to await our attack within the walls of Omdurman, but to carry our camp by assault. By not occupying the hill on our left front the enemy missed his opportunity. It would have left the Sirdar two alternatives; for he might either have accepted the challenge, or have elected to make a wide detour into the desert to reach Omdurman. In the former case we should have been compelled to meet them in the open; while in the latter, the enemy's chances of offering a prolonged resistance would have been materially increased. But the Baggara have lost none of their former courage, and were resolved to attack us where we stood, trusting to the sheer weight of numbers, and hoping to hurl themselves against us with an irresistible rush. The Dervishes found us awaiting their onslaught behind a strong zareba of camel thorns. This formed a vast semi-circle. On our extreme left, near the river, the Sirdar had posted the Egyptian Artillery and the 32nd Battery Field Artillery, R.A. To the right of these was the Second British Brigade, under Brigadier-General Lyttelton, consisting of the First Battalions Grenadier Guards and Northumberland Fusiliers, and the Second Battalions Rifle Brigade and Lancashire Fusiliers. Next to these was the First British Brigade, under Brigadier Wauchope, consisting of the troops who faught on the Atbara—*viz.*, the first Battalions of the Cameronians, Seaforths, Lincolnshire, and Warwickshire Regiments. To the right were posted the four Soudanese and Egyptian Brigades, under Brigadiers Macdonald, Maxwell, Lewis, and Collinson.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE WITH LYDDITE.

It was at 5-30 a.m. that the conflict was commenced by Major Elmslie's howitzers, which fired Lyddite shells from the east bank against the forts at Omdurman, which, together with the forts upon Tuti Island and the east bank of the Nile, had already been knocked about during the bombardment on Thursday. The tomb of the Mahdi soon had one side blown in. This edifice possessed a cone-shaped dome with four small cupolas around its base.

THE KHALIFA'S FATAL ERROR.

There can be no doubt that the Khalifa committed a fatal error in over-estimating the rate of progress of his own army and in discounting the better disciplined valour of ours. Sir H. Kitchener and his staff occupied a position near the centre of our front. The first of the enemy who were seen in our camp were their centre and left. The British soldiers were now led forward a few paces, and they formed a double rank behind the zareba, where they set down waiting for the Khedivial battalions of Maxwell's brigade. The other Egyptians had already lined their shallow trench. They had no zareba, and the English had no trench.

TERRIFIC ARTILLERY FIRE.

It was at 6-30 a.m., and at a range of 2700 yards, that Major Williams' batteries had begun firing—for a few minutes slowly—at the main body. The shells burst well, causing a visible tremor in the Dervish ranks, but the enemy never halted. They only closed up and came on faster. Then our guns—both Maxim-Nordenfeldts and 15 pounders—began a tremendous fusilade, dealing a rapid fire of shrapnel and common shell. Whole bunches of the enemy shrank back and dropped under the frightful hail of missiles. Yet their standards still were bravely flaunted, other men taking the place of the killed.

THE ENEMY TRY TO RUSH THE BATTERIES.

At 6-45 in the morning the Dervishes were seen upon Surghan Hill, and then the whole body of them swarmed over the hill like ants. They shouted upon seeing us beneath them, although at a distance of 1,600 yards. Their 150 mounted leaders called upon them to rush the batteries, which plied them with an awful and continuous fire, the Maxims discharging rattling like a furious hailstorm. The 1st Grenadier Guards treated the Dervishes to long-range volleys, and then all the British infantry opened fire as the enemy boldly ran in. But the shell fire had already told its deadly tale, and the whole of the enemy within range began moving to the west across our front, leaving, however, their riflemen, who from a fairly good shelter opened a sharp fusilade. The bullets came whistling about our ears, bringing with them wounds and death.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CALDICOTT.

Amongst the first to fall was Captain Caldicott, of the Warwickshire Regiment; while Colonel Frank Rhodes, of the Times, was borne off the field shot through the shoulder. Our gunboats paid good attention to the enemy's sharpshooters. Still, the central body of the Dervishes, despite all the firing, forged onward, although perhaps they were moving more cautiously, and taking advantage of the little cover there was in the vicinity. Yacoub, the Khalifa's brother, joined them, and Osman or Sheikh el Din, the Khalifa's son, came up and threatened the east face of our square.

A TORNADO OF SHELLS.

All the batteries and most of our infantry were now shooting rapidly, both section volleys and independent firing being used. There was a tornado of shells from the artillery, and the Dervish horsemen and footmen were dropping wounded or dead in companies or battalions. They never got nearer than 800 yards from the direct British face, but, wedged and massed together, they drew closer to Maxwell's Brigade, and were only 250 yards away ere they halted and took cover. But the battle was not yet ended. The Dervishes still directed their course westward, many going towards distant Lion hill three miles away, with the shells pelting them all the way. It was a crucial stage of the main attack. The central masses of the enemy, probably hoping to rush the Khedivial troops on their front, pressed forward. Daring bands carried the Khalifa's standard and other banners within 1,000 yards of our lines, and the Dervishes essayed repeatedly to close with us, and only desisted because of the awful fire from our soldiers, by which, in position on our right, they were all shot dead around the standard, or else feigned death.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

At 8-30 a.m. the 21st Lancers, having cleared the British front up to the hills, our whole force marched out to proceed straight for Omdurman, which was then distant about four miles. The formation adopted was much the same as during the previous day's marches—*viz.*, echelon of brigades from the left.

General Lyttleton's brigade was leading upon the left, with General Wauchope's battalions behind it. Next came Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's brigade, then that of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, then Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's, and then Lieutenant-Colonel Collinson's in reserve.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

Our left, otherwise Lyttleton's Brigade, was thrown considerably forward. The nature of the ground created difficulties in hauling the transport, which some what retarded the advance of the brigades following. Sharp to take advantage the Dervishes seized this moment to throw their entire strength against our right once more. All our guns and Maxims that could be brought to bear, assisted by the gunboats, played upon the Dervishes, who in some cases were four and eight deep. The range was long, over 2000 yards, but volleys were directed against them, and it was plain that the Dervishes hated our infantry's fusilade.

DEFENCE OF THE KHALIFA'S FLAG.

The Khalifa's black flag, which had in the first advance been planted within 1,200 yards of our front, still waved aloft. A pile of stones had been heaped around its tall bamboo staff, but with the exception of a few of the enemy, who were shamming death, all had been killed or wounded. The staff and flag were riddled with bullet holes, and fifty heaped up dead, including the Khalifa's brother Yacoub, lay there. One fanatic had leant carelessly against the staff, holding it by one hand for some time, but he, like others, fell, pierced by many wounds. For a few minutes it looked as if Macdonald's Brigade must be broken before the masses of the enemy, who were doubling upon them. Put in a summarised form the following was the sequence of events:—Our guns and maxims were brought to bear upon the enemy, and Wauchope and Lewis also marched swiftly to help the environed men.

Handling his crack brigade with great skill, Macdonald wheeled, meeting one after the other three successive attacks which were hurled against him. The bravest of the Dervishes fell within a few paces of his unbroken lines, and the only anxious moment of the day ended happily. Beyond doubt all the chief honours of the seven hours fighting belonged to Macdonald's Brigade. When the Dervishes were broken against the steel front of the 1st Khedivial Brigade, and Wauchope's and other troops drew near for the first time, I saw them deliberately stop and run from the field. There after the cavalry and infantry pressed on towards Omdurman, the bulk of the enemy going out of range away to the west. With these men the Egyptian troopers and cavalry dealt. During their further advance there was a little shooting, a few stubborn Dervishes lying down or jumping up to take shots at us, and then in some cases craving for quarter. By 1 p.m. the Sirdar was at the outskirts of the vast, dirty, mud-built city of Omdurman. There was yet a little more firing whilst the army halted to get water and to have a meal, as the men had had nothing to eat since 4-30 a. m.

THE SIRDAR NEARLY KILLED.

By 3 p. m. it was known that communications had passed between the Sirdar and the chief natives, who were anxious to surrender, but that the Khalifa had entered his residence and was preparing to fight. The Sirdar and staff rode forward into the vast labyrinth of mud walls, lanes, and houses, attended only by Maxwell's brigade and a battery. It was found that the great interior brick and stone wall erected around Abdullah's quarters had been insufficiently destroyed. Guided by Slatin Pasha, whom many of the natives greeted, a detour was made to the Khalifa's house. Desultory firing from the Dervishes went on, but our troops pushed ahead, and the guns began knocking the houses about, by accident nearly causing the death of the Sirdar and his staff. It was nightfall ere an entry was effected, and Neufeld was released, and the main body of our soldiers bivouacked just outside the city, which the Soudanese held during the night whilst firing was still going on. One result of the great victory is that thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of stores were taken, including many guns and munitions. I estimate the enemy's actual killed at over 15,000. Our total casualties were 400. The friendlies under Major Stuart Wortley also succeeded well during the fight.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The battle began with a heavy and telling fire from our Artillery on the left. Our batteries, British and Egyptian, made excellent practice, and the accuracy of their aim was plainly demonstrated. The Dervishes, however, though for a moment they seemed to waver, pushed on towards our centre. Here their horsemen had to face the withering fire of the Seaforths, Cameronians, and another regiment which was moved to their support. Volley after volley was poured into the advancing mass. Then the attack gradually shifted to our right; and the Dervishes, unable to make way came to a stand on a hill, which they occupied preparatory to another attempt. At this juncture the British Brigades were ordered to move across the ridge between the Nile and the heights two thousand yards from the front, with a view to taking the offensive. While this order was being carried out, firing was heard on our right flank. Two of the Egyptian Brigades found themselves hotly engaged with another body of the enemy, and it became evident that the Dervish leaders meant to take every advantage of the compartative weakness of our line on this side. But General Hunter's Egyptian Division, which was formed up here, has learnt to stand firm against a Dervish attack. Soudanese and Fellahs fought with admirable courage, the British artillery and Maxims supporting them by a well-directed fire. Within a few minutes the plain was strewn with the enemy's dead. But the spirit of the Dervishes was not yet broken. Once again the Baggara horseman formed up for a final charge. Dashing across the level stretch of pebbly soil, the Khalifa's cavalry rode madly at the steady line of infantry. The troops awaited the charge without flinching. On they came; but again the deadly fire poured into them did its work. Men and horses fell thick, hardly a rider in that desperate charge escaped. A large body of the enemy's infantry, undismayed by the slaughter, could be seen preparing to follow the cavalry; but our field artillery and maxims, descending from the hill on which they were posted, came again into action, and the conflict entered a new phase. The attack on our camp had been repulsed. The only question was whether the defeat of the enemy was complete? It was not long before the Dervishes were seen in full flight towards the right, leaving their dead on the field as they fled. Practically the whole of the Khalifas army was destroyed. Our casualties number over 200. The 21st Lancers have suffered rather heavily. After the rout of the main body of the enemy, the Lancers were sent to cut off their retreat to Omdurman. While thus engaged they came upon what seemed to be a party of eighty Dervishes in a trench. A detachment of Lancers was sent forward to turn them out. It was then discovered that nearly 2,000 Dervishes were hidden in the Khor, or watercourse. The Lancers charged, losing one officer and thirteen men killed, and had nearly fifty wounded. Our losses in the zareba, when the enemy first attacked, were small, considering the number of the enemy. Our artillery and rifle fire was terribly effective. The enemy left heaps of their slain on the ground. The cavalry fought well. Twice they were repulsed, and twice they returned to the attack, displaying a courage which would have seemed marvellous had we not known their spirit. By noon the battle of Omdurman was over; and leaving our semi circular zareba, with the river for our base, we advanced towards the city. The march to Omdurman after the great fight, was comparatively without incident. The Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener with his chief of the Staff, General Hunter, Colonel Wingate, Chief of the Intelligence; and Slatin Pasha rode behind two companies of Egyptians and Soudanese, who proudly carried with them the Khalifa's flag, the black banner which was to lead his troops to victory. As we neared the place, the people living in houses outsides the wall poured out in large numbers to welcome the victors with hoarse shouts. Passing through a long street, we came all of a sudden to a lookout on a piece of rough masonry. There had been no need to employ the 40-pounders to effect a breach. An entry was found near the river, and the Sirdar rode into Omdurman unopposed. The city seemed deserted save for women and some two score men, who came forward to make their submission and lay down their arms. I Round the ruins of the Mahdi's tomb, knocked to pieces by the fire from our gunboats, the city of Omdurman extends on all sides like a rabbit warren. Through its streets we wandered till dusk, vainly searching for the Khalifa.

SPLENDID CHARGE OF THE LANCERS.

Colonel Martin's orders were to prevent the broken enemy from returning to Omdurman, five miles away from the field of battle. The 21st Lancers unexpectedly came upon the enemy's reserves, who were 3,000 strong, whose existence could not be ascertained owing to the nature of the ground. The cavalry were then in column of troops. They deployed into line for the attack and charged. When they were within thirty yards of the entrenchments they found the enemy ensconced in a nulla and concealed by a depression of the ground. The Lancers, wild with excitement and coming on at full gallop for the attack, had not a single moment for hesitation. They charged gallantly home, the brunt of the business falling on No. 2 squadron, who absolutely had to hack their way through the enemy twenty deep, exposed to a withering infantry fire. They struggled through, but every man who fell was immediately hacked to pieces by the swords of the fanatic foe. The men of the British cavalry rallied, bleeding on the far side of the lanes which they had cut for themselves in the enemy's ranks, and with admirable fortitude they reformed as coolly as if they had been on parade. One corporal, who was covered with blood, and reeling in his saddle, when ordered to fall out, shouted, waving his bent lance—"Never. Form up No. 2," meaning his squadron. Then it was Bimbashi young Grenfell was missed for the first time. Lieutenant de Montmorency, with Corporal Swarback, dashed out to effect, if possible, the rescue of his body. They were immediately joined by Captain Kenna. With their revolver fire the two officers kept the enemy forty yards away, and would have secured Lieutenant Grenfell's body if the horse upon which it was placed had not shied with its burden. Then, seeing that a second charge would be futile, Colonel Martin disbanded his men, and with magazine and carbine fire drove the enemy steadily into the zone of the Anglo-Egyptian infantry fire, the Lancers having accomplished their object by covering the enemy's line of retirement, though at the cost of heavy casualties. This maiden charge of the 21st Lancers is regarded as an extremely brilliant affair.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Officers killed.—Lieutenant R. Grenfell, 12th Lancers and Captain Caldicott, 1st Royal Warwick. Officers wounded.—Second Lieutenant C. S. Nesham 21st Lancers, sword cut on left wrist and right thigh, severe; Lieutenant Hon. R. Molyneux, Royal Horse Guards, sword cut right arm, severe; Lieutenant J. C. Brinton, Life Guards, sword cut on left shoulder, severe; Lieutenant A. M. Pirie, 21st Lancers, left shoulder, slight; Captain Clarke, Camerons, bullet wound in right groin, slight; Lieutenant Nicholson, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, bullet wound on right elbow, severe; Lieutenant-Colonel Sloggett, R. A. M. C., bullet left breast, severe; Captain De Rougemon, R. A., arm, slight; Lieutenant Hopkinson, Seaforths, thigh, severe; Captain Smyth, 2nd Dragoon Guards, arm, slight; Lieutenant Micklem, Royal Engineers, foot, slight; Lieutenant Vandeleur, Scots Guards, hand, slight; Sergeant Hooper, A. S. C., flesh of arm, and chest. War correspondents Ionis.—The Hon. H. Howard, "New York Herald," killed; Colonel F. Rhodes, bullet wound right shoulder, severe. Wounded all doing well.

21st Lancers—Killed—nineteen, Sergeant R. Allen, Sergeant E. Carter; Private H. Hunt; Private T. Hannah; Lance-Corporal F. W. S. Elliott; Private A. Roberts; Private F. J. Rawle; Private E. Hatter; Private T. Miles; Private H. Borthwick; Lance-Corporal Isaac Woods; Private F. Marshall, Private F. G. Kelley; Private W. Oldbury; Private C. Wright; Lance-Sergeant A. Grantham, Private H. Bradshaw; Private W. Echerington, and Private J. S. Scattergood. Wounded—Twenty-one, Sergeant T. Lawrence, spear wound right arm, left shoulder, severe; Shoeing Smith P. Skelton, sword wound left hand; Sergeant-Major G. Veysey, spear wound left chest, slight; Private J. Curran (J. M. Pullen), right knee, severe; Private J. Quigley, spear wound left forearm and chin, severe; Private A. Sadler, spear wound right elbow, severe; Private G. Western sword wound left wrist, severe; Lance-Corporal E. Rayner, spear wound right side, severe; Sergeant G. Freeman, sword wound face, severe; Private H. Edmunds, spear wound right arm, severe; Sergeant H. Hawken, sword wound left arm, severe; Private J. T. Stephens (T. Stevens), spear wound chest, severe; Private C. Lodge, crushed under horse; Private W. Hadley, spear wound right arm, severe; Trumpeter Robinson, spear wound right hand, severe; Private C. Cooke, sword wound left hand, severe; Private J. W. Freeman spear wound back, severe; Shoeing Smith T. Head, sword wound right hand, severe; Private E. Thompson, wound over right eye slight; Private E. Harpley, back right elbow, right hand, slight; and Lance-Corporal W. Wilson, sword wound left side, right shoulder, slight.

Grenadier Guards—Wounded four, w Private J. Clarke, right shoulder fractured, severe Private F. C. Carter, slight Private A. Welbury, slight; and Private Jm Gowing, slight.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Woundad.—three.—Private J. Dillon, forearm, slight; Lance-Corporal F. Wooll, forearm, slight; and Private J. Armour, slight.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Wounded four, —Sergeant W Feetham, bullet left shin, slight; LanceCorporal T Boyle bruise right groin, slight; Private T Beasley (f), neck, slight; and Private F W B Wike (f), right shoulder, severe.

First Lincolnshire Regiment—Wounded fourteen —Private S Jocey (Janney), bullet chest, severe; Private C Barnbrook, bullet stomach, severe; W H Brow, bullet ankle, severe; Sergeant W Sanderson, head, severe; Private C Johnson, crushed foot, slight; Private G Green, right arm, severe; Lance-Corporal G Hall, bullet wrist, severe; Private R Williamson, bullet right hand, slight; Private J Oliver, bullet neck, slight; Private J Swain, right arm, severe, Lance-Corporal P Geofroy, left ankle, severe, Private F Regmatt (f Leggats), bullet left leg severe; and Private A W Martin, bullet leg, severe.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Wounded three—Private J. Lowe, left shoulder, sever; Private G Watdron, left hand; severe, Private J Greenhaugh, right jaw, severe; and Private J Astley, left hand, severe.

Seaforth Highlanders—Killed one—Private J Jhonstone. Wounded seventeen; Private A Morton, bullet right eye, severe; Private J Logan, bullet left hip, severe; Private H Mullin, bullet chest, dangerous; Private F Heyne, bullet knee, severe, Lance-Corporal J M'Kenzie, bullet right leg, slight; Private W Gould, left hip, severe; Private W Hewitt, left ear, slight; Private W Sellers, bruised hip, slight; Private G Lindsay, bullet right leg, slight, J Price, stomach, slight; Private J Thomson, bullet leg, slight; Private G Innes (f) bullet right leg, slight; Private W Linford (f) left foot, severe; Private M Lawson, bullet left shoulder slight; Private D Mulholland, right knee; and Private R Edger, bullet both legs, severe.

Cameron Highlanders.—Killed two—Corporal A B Millar and Corporal A Allan. Wounded twenty-three—Private W Gregory, bullet ankle, severe; Lance-Sergeant J Power, bullet left hip slight; Private A Millbury, gunshot right cheek, slight; Private Nellings, bullet left hip, slight; Private G Butwell, bullet leg, severe; Private H Barnes, bullet left leg, severe; Private Skinning, bullet left side, slight; Private A Smith, bullet knee, slight; Private E Roberts, bullet right shoulder, slight; Private J Docherty, bullet left knee, slight; Private P Keenan, bullet left hand, slight; Private D Finlayson, bullet left shoulder slight; Private T Roe, bullet left ear, slight; Private W Smith, bullet forearm, slight; Sergeant E Farquharson, bullet right knee, slight; Private D Williamson, bullet forearm, severe; Private H Wilson, bullet right arm, severe; Lance-Corporal G G Aitson, bullet right hand, slight; Lance-Corporal W Oakley, left shin, slight; Private J Gauld, bullet right heel, severe; J Merorie, bullet right breast, severe; T Clutman, left hip, severe; and T Hughes bullet chest, severe.

Second Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Killed, one—Private J Smith. Wounded seven—Private J Cox, bullet left hip, severe; Private A Wellingham, bullet left knee, severe; Private A Harper, bullet back and left arm, severe; Private Saunders, bullet left shoulder, severe; Private J White, contusion fore-arm slight; Private J Simpson, bullet head slight; Private A Elmes, bullet head, slight.

Army Service Corps.—Wounded one—Shoeing and Carriage Smith (f), bullet right thigh, severe.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Wounded two—Lance-Corporal H H Taylor (f), bullet left arm; and Private A Davidson (f), bullet head, severe.

INSIDE KHARTOUM.

SERVICE IN MEMORY OF DENERAL GORDON.

KHARTOUM, SEPT. 6.

This morning the Union Jack and the Egytian Crescent were flung to the desert breeze above the ruins of the Residency of Khartoum, half a dozen paces from the spot where Gordon died.

The Sirdar, accompanied by the divisional generals, the brigadiers, and the full staff, together with detachments from all branches of the Anglo-Egyptian army, steamed up the Blue Nile to the ruins of Kartoum early in the morning, and landed at a masonry stage on the river bank opposite the Residency. Gordon's old Palace, though gutted, is still intact in its foundations. On the summit of the dismantled walls two flag-staffs were raised, and detachments of representative troops, with the band of the 11th Soudanese Regiment, the drums and fifes of the Grenanier Guards, and the pipes of the Highland regiments, formed up reverently round the historic spot, the gunboat Melik being made fast to the quay behind the Residency. In the centre were the Sirdar and his full personal staff, on the right the divisional generals and their staffs, and on the left a detachment of officers and sappers of the Royal Engineers, Gordon's old corps. The background was composed of the picturesque ruins of Khartoum, amid which were growing wild palms, acacias, and lemon trees, and on the left, the Sirdar gave the signal, and amid the crash of the first saluting gun and the opening strains of the British National Anthem. Bimbashi J. K. Watson, personal Aide-de-Camp to the Sirdar, and Lieutenant Staveley unfurled the Union Jack. Bimbashi Badr Effendi, Egyptian Aide-de-Camp to the Sirdar, and Major Mitford next hoisted the Khedivial Crescent, and thus the cry for vengance heard for fifteen long years was for ever stilled. Amid the booming of the forty-one gun salute and the rolling yays of the British and Khodivial National Anthems, could be heard the shrill cries of the crowds of natives and slaves, exulting at their emancipation from cruel serfdom. Then the music changed. The Highland pipers wailed out a dirge and the fifes of the Grenadier Guards played a Dead March in memory of Gordon and of the fallen heroes in the late battle. The chaplains to the forces—the Rev. J. M. Simms (Presbyterian), Rev. — W. Watson (Anglican), and Mr. Robert Brindle (Roman Catholic)—read appropriate passages of Scripture and prayers. The religious service was followed by the firing of fifteen minute guns. The impressive and touching service was brought to a close by the Sirdar calling upon the troops to give three cheers for the Queen-Empress and the Khedive. The cheers called for were given with the heartiest good will. What may be described as a side ceremony was then begun. The fifes played the Dead March, the bag-pipes wailed a lament, and the band played the hymn "Abide with Me." When the solemn music ceased, all the general officers stepped forward and congratulated the Sirdar, and half an hour was subsequently spent in visiting the chief historical points of the ruined city, notably the dilapidated remains of the steps on which General Gordon was killed. The Sirdar then re-embarked and returned to the camp. He was cheered to the echo again and again by the assembled troops. The Khalifa was pursued for thirty miles by the cavalry, with whom was Slatin Pasha, but he made good his escape for the time being. Five gunboats have proceeded up the White Nile.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The British cavalry never did a more heroic deed than was done by the 21st Lancers during the big battle, when they rode right through 3,000 Dervish horse and foot. The charge formed no part of the Sirdar's plan of battle, and he did not give the word for it, nor did it have any direct bearing upon the supreme issue of the day. But it was a superb display of military valour, and the regiment came out of it in a state of exulation. They made their way through 3,000 Dervishes, but at no small cost, for out of a total strength of only 320 men with which the regiment went into the fray they lost 40 killed and wounded. Several horses were quickly hamstrung, and their riders were cut to pieces by the ferocious foe. With one exception, no man who was once actually unhorsed was again seen alive. The single exception was Surgeon-Major Ginches. His horse was brought down to the ground, and the officer fell amongst the furious Dervishes. Sergeant-Major Brennan, who was riding ahead, saw the Major's peril, and gallantly returned to his assistance. After a tough fight, in the course of which Brennan killed several Dervishes, he succeeded in getting the officer on to his own horse and taken back to the regiment.

Lieutenant Grenfell was killed early in the charge. Knowing that the Dervishes would mutilate the body, Lieutenant de Montmorency and Lieutenant Pirie rode back at the enemy, shot three or four of them, and brought the Lieutenant's body out of the melee.

Trooper Bryne, fighting with desperate valour, was badly wounded, first by a Dervish sword and then by a rifle bullet, but the madness of battle was upon him, and he mounted and fought. His troop officer told him to "get outside." He replied—"Do let me have one more go at them, sir.

The non-commissioned officers were conspicuous throughout this thrilling bussiness. Sergeant Major George Veysey got slash from a Dervish sword which severed his nose, and almost simultaneously a spear was thrust in his chest. Blood streamed from his wounds, but his still rode firmly in his saddle, and continued to cheer on his troop till the fight was over. Sergeant Freeman got a terrible wound from a sword in his face, but, like Veysey, he went on fighting, and only sought the aid of the surgeon after he had carried his men through the action. Several Lancers who were wounded carefully concealed the fact lest they might lose the fun, and did not go to the doctor until long after the fighting was over.

Although the charges of the 21st Lancers was perhaps the most stirring episode of a memorable day, there were many other exciting incidents. Lieutenant Wormald, of the 7th Hussars, engaged an Emir singlehanded, and nearly came to grief. Delivering a terrific slashing blow at the mail-clad warrior, the lieutenant's sword, striking against the chain armour, bent double as though it were lead, but before the Emir could get his own sword home, Wormald hit him across the head with his bent sword and stunned him, and a lancer, opportunely coming along finished the chieftain. Another officer, while parrying the thrust of a Dervish spearmen, lost his sword and his life was only saved by the promptness of a trooper behind him, who ran his lance through the Dervish.

Comparing experiences, many of the correspondents arrived at the conclusion that the finest display of individual heroism was made by the Khalifa's son the famous Emir Yacoub. Never did man show more supreme contempt for death. He rode at the head of a thick dark crowd of horsemen, and repeatedly cried to get to close quarters. Over and over again these horsemen galloped straight at our line, wheeled round and thundered along our face, raising dance clouds of dust as they went, and leaving a trail of dead and dying men. At one moment a mercile ss rifle fire poured into their flank and rear, but they stopped, and seeming to get out of range, gathered in a dense mass round Yacoub's standard and proudly faced the rain of lead. A great body of white-clad footmen, screaming hoarsely the name of Allah and brandishing huge spears, ran at full speed across the open ground for no other purpose apparently than to die with their leader. Rifle and Maxim fire and shell from field-guns swept through the mass and mowed them down, and not one man out of ten reached Yacoub's standard. There they stood with the few surviving horsemen, still shouting fiercely defiance at us, until not one man was left standing. So far from asking quarter, they simply hugged death.

Slatin Pasha, who had recognised Yacoub's flag, rode out and found the Emir still alive. The dying chieftain recognised his old enemy and erstwhile prisoner, and died in his presence. As Yacoub expired several of his bodyguard who lay near grievously wounded managed to rise and fixed their rifles at our men, whereupon they were promptly dispatched by some Egyptian soldiers.

The Soudanese troops were the most continously engaged of all the Sirdar's forces. Colonel MacDonald's brigade was kept particularly busy, with the result that at the end of the battle they had only three rounds per man left; but fresh supplies were, of course, at hand.

Captain the

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

ON Thursday in last week there was some fighting between the Sirdar's force and that of the Khalifa, in the neighbourhood of Omdurman. On Friday morning a fierce battle ensued, ending in the defeat of the Dervishes with great loss, their army, which was commanded by the Khalifa in person, being completely dispersed by noon. The Anglo-Egyptian troops resuming their advance, occupied Omdurman, the Khalifa, who fled from the place, being pursued by the cavalry and gunboats. The casualties on our side reached 47 killed and 324 wounded. Among the killed was Mr. Hubert Howard, one of the special correspondents of *The Times*, whilst Colonel Rhodes, the other *Times*, correspondent in the Sudan, was wounded.

Some delay has arisen in the appointment of the Spanish Peace Commissioners.—The Manila-Dagupan Railway, regular working on Monday.—Aguinaldo has concluded an alliance with an insurgent party in the northern provinces which disposes of 5,000 armed troops, and active operations are proceeding by the insurgents against the Spaniards everywhere north of Manila. Aguinaldo's unpopularity is increasing, but he is making every effort to secure the recognition in Paris of the revolutionary Government. The natives in the Southern Philippines strongly urge the annexation by the United States of the whole of the Islands.

The customary autumn parade of the Berlin garrison was held on the 1st, when the Emperor, in the march past, headed the 1st Regiment of the Guards.—The Emperor was present at a camp service at Hanover on Sunday. He referred in appreciative terms to the victory gained by the Anglo-Egyptian forces at Omdurman, and called for cheers for the same.

Mr. J. L. Goost has taken over the duties of Financial Adviser in succession to Sir E. Palmer.—The special tribunal for slave-dealing cases met for the first time on the 1st.

The recent developments in the Dreyfus case continue to excite attention. There is now a general demand for a revision, which, it is understood, the Government will comply with. M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, has resigned, and is succeeded by General Zurlinden.

The Tsar's proposal is still discussed in the Continental press, the criticisms, on the whole, being favourable. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* recognises that the question to be settled is a complicated one, but urges that the difficulties must be courageously confronted.

The Spanish Cortes re-assembled on Monday, when the Premier read a decree empowering the introduction of a Bill authorizing the renunciation by Spain of her colonial possessions in accordance with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries. This will be discussed in secret session.

By an accident to a Midland express which occurred at Wellingborough Station on Friday six persons were killed and many injured.—By explosions at Faversham, Greasborough, and Norwich several persons have been seriously injured. Three fatal cycle accidents are reported.

Earl Grey entertained 500 delegates from various co-operative societies in Northumberland at his seat at Howick on Saturday, presenting each visitor with a medal bearing the arms of the Greys to commemorate the occasion. In the course of the proceedings a resolution was unanimously adopted welcoming the proposal of the Tsar.

Cardinal Vaughan, replying to a correspondent, states that it is impossible for a dispensation to be given by a Bishop or Pope or any representative of the Catholic Church to a Catholic, to act as minister of the Church of England or of any other denomination, for the purpose of furthering the doctrines or practices of the Catholic Church.—Three young men charged with having disturbed a congregation in a Liverpool church while the Holy Communion was being celebrated have been fined by the deputy-stipendiary magistrate of that city.

The Local Government Board for Ireland have notified several public bodies in the south that they will not sanction the undertaking of new works till the new Local Government Act comes into force. James Egan has been appointed sword-bearer by the Dublin Corporation.

The Trade Union Congress was brought to a close at Bristol on Saturday. It was decided to meet next year at Plymouth. The South Wales coal strike has come to an end, the employers' terms having been accepted.

Lord Londonderry, speaking at the annual demonstration of the Wynyard Primrose League on Saturday, attributed the Unionist defeat in South-East Durham to measures of a Radical character, unpopular with the Conservative party, having been introduced and carried through Parliament by the present Government.

Military Manœuvres on an extensive scale have been held on Salisbury Plain. Beginning on the 1st, they concluded on Thursday with a review of the forces engaged on Boscombe Down.

Partridge Shooting began on the 1st. The backward state of the harvest prevented anything like general shooting, and no very big bags were reported. Birds were generally healthy and strong on the wing, but coveys were not so large as in former years.

Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, left Liverpool for New York in the Campania on Saturday.—The population of Queensland has increased since January by 9,004.—It is announced from Melbourne that the Bill providing £1,500,000 for railways and public works has passed through the Committee of the House of Assembly.—The condition of the crops, the Sydney *Telegraph* states, is very favourable.—Mr. Lyne, leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, has notified his intention to move an amendment to the Premier's federal resolutions.—There has been an increase in the Australasian gold output.

The Anglo-American joint High Commission, after holding several sittings, adjourned on Friday until the 20th.—The crew and passengers of the Stickeen Chief, who were reported lost, have all been picked up by the Alpha.—A serious bridge accident, resulting in many deaths, is reported from Ottawa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H.E. McCallum, Governor of Lagos, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Herbert Murray.—The St. Johns correspondent gives some interesting information respecting the French shore question.

Resolutions have been adopted by an influential meeting at Barbados calling attention to the critical condition of the sugar industry, and declaring that the only effective remedy is the absolution of the bounties.

The names of some of the Imperial and Royal guests who will attend the Court festivities at Vienna in celebration of the jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph are announced.—An Imperial Rescript has been issued convening the Austrian Reichsrath for the 26th. Nothing has occurred, the Vienna correspondent says, since the agreement between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers on the subject of the *Ausgleich* that is at all calculated to improve the outlook in Austria.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Candia.

There have been general rejoicings at the Hague in honour of the accession of Queen Wilhelmina, who was enthroned on Tuesday.

A telegram from Peking states that the arrangements made by Germany with the Imperial Customs regarding Kiao-chau are of a liberal character.—A Peking correspondent gives particulars of Russian activity in Manchuria.

A Constantinople correspondent states that there is complete stagnation in the capital. Much disappointment is felt that no further amnesty has been proclaimed in reference to the Armenians.

MR. AUGUSTINE SEATON GEORGE, forty-three years of age, was found dead in his bedroom at his residence in Brighton on Wednesday morning, (Sept. 7) with several severe wounds in his throat. Major Arthur George, brother of the deceased, stated at the inquest that ten years ago, deceased had two sunstrokes in India, and had to give up his Civil Service appointment. Since then he had been more or less depressed, and complained of his head after any exertion. A verdict was returned of "Suicide, while temporarily insane," and the jury expressed sympathy with the relatives.

THE following is an account by an eye-witness of their recent trial of Lyddite shells at Cairo:—Last Friday I bicycled over to see the trial of the guns they are going to take up to the front, especially of the two new 40-pounders, which fire a shell containing a new very high explosive, called Lyddite. They have built a solid masonry wall out there, which they call a Khartoum wall, and at which they fire from a range of about 1,000 yards. The shells, when they burst, make everything near them bright yellow; the fragments fly so far that on Friday morning one piece flew back the whole 1,000 yards and fell near a mule standing behind the gun.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT CANDIA.

BRITISH TROOPS AND CONSUL KILLED.

SERIOUS news was received from Crete on Sept. 6. The Mahomedan refugees and others collected in the town of Candia have for some time been extremely discontented with the policy of the admirals, and on Tuesday morning they held great demonstration to express their dissatisfaction. This seems to have passed off without disorder, but in the course of the day the British authorities, in pursuance of the recent decision of the admirals, proceeded to instal the officials of the autonomous Christian Administration in the tithe office. In view of the possibility of disturbance an escort of the British occupying force—the 1st battalion Highland Light Infantry—accompanied the authorities, and was stationed in front of the tithe office. A large crowd of unarmed Mahomedans gathered and tried to force their way into the building. As they persisted in their attempts the troops were at last compelled to fire on them. Greatly enraged, the Mahomedans at once ran off for their arms, attacked the British detachment, and, rushed through the Christian quarter of the town firing at persons they saw at the windows, and setting fire to houses. General confusion and fighting ensued, and the British Vice-Consul and several of our soldiers were killed. Her Majesty's gunboat Hazard, lying in the bay, began to shell the town, which in the evening was on fire in several places.

The following telegram from Sir A. Billiotti, dated Canea, Sept. 7, has been issued from the Foreign Office:—

Admirals considered it essential that the Dime should be taken possession of immediately. In consequence of the order he received, Colonel Reid proceeded by himself to do so, while a party of about twenty men were landed from H.M.S. Hazard, to guard for the first few days the Dime office, which is situated near the quay.

The Moslem population was very excited since the morning, and had prevented the opening of the daily bazaar at Gazi, and also the landing of Christians from mail steamers, and they became so restless towards noon that a British common picket was sent to patrol the town. In forenoon Moslem leaders had presented an address to Colonel Reid submitting their grievances, and he had promised that they would be looked into. He then made his way to the Dime office, the doors of which he found closed, and obtained the key from one of the office guards.

At that moment one of the picket was stabbed from behind, and as he fell down his rifle went off and killed a Moslem.

Meanwhile firing had begun in the town, and in a short time the party on the quay were fired upon and almost annihilated before reaching the British distilling ship Turquoise.

Bullets were falling like hail from surrounding houses, ramparts, and through the gates leading to the port, which had been barred.

Forty-five British soldiers, quartered near the telegraph, were driven out of their huts, and must have suffered heavy damage.

Total of known casualties about twenty killed and fifty wounded; but there may be more, as no communications exist between the different quarters. No apprehension with regard to outposts.

Town is still burning, and I can detect skeleton of British Vice-Consul's house. Fate of Christians in town unknown, but fear that only ones saved are those who managed to take refuge in the Turkish Government's house.

Arrived here this morning in H.M.S. Camperdown, together with a French, Russian, and Italian warship, and Austrian gunboats also expected from Suda.

British Vice-Consul burnt in his house.

From other accounts it appears that when the British troops were attacked H.M.S. Hazard, a first class torpedo-gunboat of 1,070 tons, and the only warship in port, opened fire on the Mahomedans, sending a large number of shells into the town. The Turks appear to have deliberately fired the town in several places, and it would appear that the British Vice-Consul was burned to death in his house. According to the Foreign Office list, the Vice-Consul at Candia was Mr. L.A. Calocherino. He had acted as British Vice-Consul since December 1859.

Berlin, Wednesday.—The Government professes to attribute little importance to the incidents of yesterday in Crete.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE MUSSULMANS.

The Candia Mussulmans complain that having consented to the opening of the markets in return for an express promise to extend the cordon, nothing has been yet carried out, and that, while facilities have been given to the Christians to re-enter the town to look after their commerce, no measures have been taken to enable the Mussulmans to visit their villages with safety. They demand, therefore, that they shall no longer be confined to the town, in which they are compelled to undergo all kinds of privations, while their property is going to ruin. They protest against the levying of the tithes by the insurgents as being detrimental to the public services. They add that if this state of things cotinues, they will reluctantly be compelled during the coming winter to cut down trees and demolish Christian houses in order to obtain firewood. In conclusion, the Mussulmans affirm their inability to endure the unfair treatment of which they consider themselves the victims; they refuse to go to the markets again and declare their opposition to Christians being permitted to enter the town.

Malta, Sept. 7.—The torpedo depot ship Vulcan and the transport Augustine have sailed for Crete with a detachment of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

THE RESPONSIBILITY AND LOSSES.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Candia (Sept. 7):—

The town of Candia is burning at several points. The trouble broke out yesterday, when two soldiers of the Highland Light infantry on picket duty were stabbed by Mahomedan mob at the harbour gate. A rush of the mob followed, and the British fired on the crowd, but had to run down the quay to the English steamer Turquoise under a hail of bullets from the windows and housetops. Lieutenant Haldane and about twenty soldiers were killed, and Lieutenant Seagrave (?) and fifty soldiers were wounded. The soldiers pluckily carried the dead officer to the boat. Four of the crew of the gunboats Hazard, were killed or wounded. The British Vice-Consul was burnt in the Consulate, also the father of the telegraph superintendent. The worst is feared as to the fate of the majority of the Christians. It is reported that 250 have been saved out of over 1,000. The telegraph office was repeatedly set on fire, but the line is still working. The situation is difficult. Seven ships of war have arrived in the roadstead and are trying to land marines, but it is not an easy task in the rough sea. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who, being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. Forty of the wounded were attended to by the warships. The necessity for a large garrison in Candia has been repeatedly pointed out. The blame lies in the quarter responsible for leaving against heavy odds a handful of men to represent our occupation and enforce our occupation and enforce our authority.

The Mahomedans are pillaging Candia. Edhem Pasha, the Governor, declares that the mob are uncontrollable. The general opinion is against him. Reinforcements are expected from Canea. The Christian insurgents are massing round the cordon. Reinforcements are just arriving in the Italian flagship Francesco Morosini.

Later.—Refugees coming on board the Camperdown many of them wounded, tell a tale of a great massacre by the Mahomedans.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—Yildiz is greatly annoyed because the Admirals persist in the collection of Certain tithes, notwithstanding Djevad Pasha's protests.

In an article headed Crete and Europe the "Temps" says:—

If it is desired to prevent a fresh explosion, and if peace through progress is sincerely wished in the East, than an ostrich policy must be repudiated and the situation must be looked in the face. Order of a permanent and solid character must be founded on the basis of the accomplishment of obligations contracted by Europe and of granting satisfaction to the wishes formed by the Candiotes.

The British detachment in Crete consists of the 1st battalion Highland Light Infantry, which took the place of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers last July.

"DEATH TO THE ENGLISH!" IN CRETE.

TURKISH TROOPS FIRE ON COLONEL REID.

The *Standard's* special correspondent on board the Camperdown, off Candia, telegraphs that the Mohamedan mob in the town is still out of hand, and communications are cut off. The conflagration is not yet extinguished. Clear proof is forthcoming that the attack on the British force was preconcerted, and the conduct of Edhem Pasha is severely censured. From 500 to 700 Italians are said to be missing. The French and Italian troops are in the British camp, and a number of insurgents have occupied a neighbouring position. The situation is still said to be serious.

The Tyne has left Malta for Candia with a detachment of the Border Regiment. The *Times* correspondent says it is estimated that 800 Christians have been massacred. The town has been pillaged by the Bashi Bazouks and Turkish troops. All reports agree as to the disgraceful conduct of the latter. They were seen firing on Colonel Reid. The mob ran through the streets shouting "Death to the English."

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Killed. 185289 Alfred Bargew Stroud, ordinary seaman; 147607 Albert John Champion, leading seaman; 185540 Henry Harry Andrews, ordinary seaman; 150918 William Berry, leading seaman.

Wounded. 167038 Griffith Thomas Cadwallader, able seaman; 18248 George Fredrick Hodges, able seaman; 168261 John Frederick Witcher, able seaman; 170756 John Woolley, able seaman; 178034 George Jonas Sargent, able seaman; 148438 Charles Henry Wollacott, able seaman, 7377 William Smith, Private R. M. L. I., Plymouth.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON advices indicate that Senator Gray, Democrat, of Delaware, will probably be offered an appointment on the Paris Peace Commission, Justice White declining. Mr. Gray is a member of the Joint American-Canadian Commission. An impression prevails in Washington, the Philadelphia correspondent of the "Times" says, that the instruction to the Peace Commission will make only moderate American demands, not asking for the cession of the whole of the Philippine Islands but only for a portion of Luzon, including the province of Cavite. The President, it is said, is convinced that the sentiment of the country is averse from acquiring the whole of the Philippine islands, and believes that a naval station, with adjacent territory sufficient to protect it against assault, will afford full facilities for American warships in Asiatic waters. The final instructions will not be completed for several days.

Admiral Cervera and the Spanish officers, the correspondent adds, are passing through Washington. They visited the Navy Department, and expressed their gratitude to Mr. Allen, the assistant secretary, for the kindly treatment they recived while prisoners of the United States.

The War Department contemplates establishing an army camp at Honolulu and sending 5,000 troops from San Francisco.

General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, returned from Puerto Rico today, says the New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, on September 7, in a fighting mood. His blood was evidently up, and he stated, in the first place, that he would not deny or retract any statement he has made criticising Secretary Alger's conduct of the war. Subsequently the General made a statement in detail, of which the following is an abstract of the most important portion.

Owing to the fact that the season suited for campaigning in Cuba had been exhausted in debates and delay in Congress, and in necessary preparation, I was opposed to rushing on the ill-prepared, undisciplined, and unequipped army in a movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 100,000 trained Spanish troops, and in this position I stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, and a few other points were down on my military map as hotbeds of disease, destructive to an army and places to be avoided, especially during the sickly season. When, finally, I was called upon to submit a plan of campaign, I did so and put it in writing. In substance, I took the stand primarily that every effort should be made to save our soldiers' lives.

General Miles then reviews the conditions under which he hastened to Santiago with reinforcements after General Shafter had wired to Washington that he felt impelled to retreat.

The impression is that General Miles has come home to make it as disagreeable as possible for his critics.

Meantime continued pressure is brought to bear on President M'Kinley to induce him to make a searching investigation as to who is responsible for the terrible condition of the troops on the transports and in the hospitals. Public indignation increases daily.

CUBA.

A special despatch to the "New York Herald" from Havana reports that General Pando left Havana on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, on the French steamer Notre Damede Salut, direct for a Spanish port, taking away with him 12,000,360 pesetas. The General's departure was effected with the utmost secrecy, being supposed up to the last moment that he was going to leave for Spain via New York. General Pando was no sooner on board the French ship than he sent for the captain and entrusted the money to his safe keeping, obtaining a receipt. The General then locked himself in his state-room and remained concealed until the ship left the harbour.

It is not possible to say from what source the money was derived, but the Herald's correspondent incliines to the belief that it consists largely of subscriptions from patriotic Spaniards in South America, which, owing to his differences with Marshal Blanco General Pando has determined to hand over to the, Government in Madrid in person.

Along with General Pando on board the vessel, the report states, were Generals Figuarceo and Salcedo, who are being sent home in disgrace by Marshal Blanco.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain recently requested permission of the United States to send Spanish gunboats to the Philippines to protect the coast settlements from the insurgents and to look after Spanish interests. The President, who returned to Washington this morning, has declined to give the permission.

The Manila-Dagupan Railway has resumed regular working. Aguinaldo refused to permit the re-establishment of the train service except upon condition that no foreign troops were conveyed. He has concluded an alliance with an insurgent party in the northern provinces which disposes of 5 000 armed troops, and active operations are proceeding by the insurgents against the Spaniards everywhere north of Manila. Aguinaldo's unpopularity is increasing, but he is making every effort to secure the recognition of the revolutionary Government. The Manila correspondent of the *Times* estimates the strength of his army at 30,000 men, well armed and equipped.

Mr. Williams, the American Consul at Manila, received on Sept. 2 a deputation from Hong Kong representing the best and richest class of natives in the Southern Philippines, in Panay, Mindoro, Cebu, and Mindanao. They begged that every possible effort should be made to secure the annexation of the whole of the islands, declaring that all classes would welcome the hoisting of the American flag, mercantile townsfolk and warlike mountaineers being equally resolved never to submit to the rule of the Tagalos. Four thousand men, many armed with rifles, are at the rear of Iloilo, ready to support the Americans. They refuse to join in the clamours for independence, which they consider a mistake and, impracticable. They only desire annexation. The deputation asked to be allowed to interview General Otis and to be given to appeal to President M'Kinley. They also intend to have a conference with Aguinaldo's party in order to endeavour to arrange for a unanimous movement to insist on annexation. They ask that the rebel regimnts should be permitted to enrol in the American Army under American officers, and that rebel chiefs should obtain appointments under General Otis.

Labour disputes, arising out of demands forexcessive wages, are in progress in Manila, and have terminated in serious disturbances. In consequence of these disputes the tramway service has been suspended for three days. A revised tariff of wages has been circulated, but it is not being enforced pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. it is estimated that the result will be an average reduction of about one-third in the present rates of pay.

The first issue of a rebel newspaper, printed in the Spanish language, was published on Sept. 5.

Twenty leading public men, representing all sections of the Filipinos, held a meeting at Manila on Sept 5 to discuss the future policy of the country. Eighteen of them expressed themselves as emphatically in favour of annexation outright by the United States, while the remaining two advocated the establishment of a Republic. In general, native opinion inclines to the conclusion that the best policy is to adopt the suggestion of Consul Williams, and to offer liberal inducements to the Independence Party to co-operate by suitably rewarding them for the services they have rendered.

The rebels are convening a mass meeting to be held shortly at Malolos, thirty miles north of Manila, to decide what, according to their views, should be the future of the islands. Aguinaldo insists upon the necessity of his remaining to strengthen the rebel strategic positions, lest the American should withdraw. Meanwhile he is menacing Manila, commanding the railway and threatening the food supply.

SPAIN.

Senor Leon y Castillo has refused a place on the Peace Commission, which meets in Paris on Oct. 1, on the ground that the United States have now nominated the American Ambassador in Paris as one of their Commissioners.

The Cortes reassembled on Sept. 5, but the proceedings, generally speaking, lacked interest. Senor Romero Robledo, in a long speech, sattacked the recent several measures of the Government.

In the Senate Senor Sagasta, the Premier, ascended the tribune and read a decree empowering the Government to introduce a Bill authorising the renunciation by Spain of her sovereignty over her colonial possessions in conformity with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries. The president of the Senate proposed that this question should be discussed in secret session. After this, in spite of protests from several Senators, the President gave the order for the public galleries to be cleared, which was done amid considerable murmurs.

At a Cabinet Council on Sept. 6 the Ministers were chiefly occupied in discussing the position of the army in the Philippines, for which assistance is urgently required. They also discussed the position of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the rebels, numbering 5,000. The minister of Foreign Affairs was empowered to open the necessary negotiations for their ransom. The Council agreed to send out money and to ask General Jaudenez how the funds are to be transmitted.

General Polavieja has issued a manifesto. Its text has not been published, but a summary has been given out. The General says that he has never been a politician, but that he can no longer listen without protest to the grievances of the country. He adds that he has received numerous requests to place himself at the head of the neutral party. The political parties which have hitherto governed Spain, proceeds the manifesto, "are rotten and are the principal cause of the country's misfortunes. Political reorganisation is of urgent necessity and the truth should at length be told in regard to the financial question, in order that the creditors of Spain may be made thoroughly acquainted with the means at the disposal of the State to meet its engagements." Referring to internal questions, the manifesto sets forth the result of centralisation. It is necessary, it says, "to introduce a broad system of administrative decentralisation, without prejudicing, however, the great interests of national unity." The Minister of War has prohibited the publication of the manifesto

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE.

GREAT public interest was evoked in London by the publication on Friday afternoon (September 2) of a report that an Anglo-German agreement had been concluded and had actually been signed by Mr. Balfour, Acting Foreign Secretary, and Count Hatzfeldt on behalf of their respective Governments. The agreement alleged to be restricted but to embrace an alliance for offensive and defensive purposes in certain eventualities. These important announcements occasioned a good many inquiries, but neither at the Foreign Office nor at the German Embassy could any information, affirmative or otherwise, be obtained.

"At the Foreign Office the Press Association representative was informed that subject of his inquiry had been placed before Mr. Balfour, and that there was nothing to be said on the matter. The importance of the news, if authentic, was urged as a reason for a less reserved attitude, and the reply was: "If this were true the Government would take steps to announce it, while if it were not true they would refrain from contradicting it, because by a process of exhaustion they would be enabling the propounders of a variety of statements to arrive indirectly at an estimate of how much truth was contained in their various conjectures."

The frequent interviews between Mr. Balour and Count Hatzfeldt have led to at least two other assertions: one, that the situation in Egypt was the cause of the conferences, and the other, that they were due to affairs in China. It is a fact that the German Ambassador saw Mr. Balfour on Thursday, and that he again visited the Foreign Office yesterday with his accustomed regularity. This would seem to indicate that there are still urgent matters of business outstanding.

The Central News says:—Inquiries made inGovernment official quarters fail to elicit any confirmation of the statement that an agreement had recently been drawn up by England and Germany for the purposes of an alliance between the two Powers. The attention of Mr. Balfour was called to the statement and the right honourable gentleman said he was not able to make any observation upon it.

Th Mail understand that the agteement between Germany and Great Britain contains a complete settlement of all points in disptte between the twp countries in Africa. An arrangement has been made between the contracting Powers which enables Portugal to raise a loan to meet the award of the Swiss Tribunal. By this means complete control over the Delagoa Railway will be assured to Portugal. Negotiations have already been commenced by Mr. Rhodes, as the representative of certain South African interests, for the purchase of the Delagoa Railway from Portugal. Great Britain and Germany regard such an eventual- ity with equanimity. Provision has been made for the partition of the neutral territory of Dagomba, whichlies due north of the Gold Coast and Togoland.

Cologne, Sept. 6 "Reuter".—The Berlin correspondent of the "Koelnische Zeitung" refers to the supposed inclusion in the Anglo-German agreement of the lease or saleof Delagoa Bay to Great Britain, and the concessions alleged to have been made by the British Goverment in return. The correspondent says that according to his information it is correct that Delagoa Bay plays a prominent part in the arrangements, although nothing whatever is known of any concession that may have been made. "It appears too early," proceeds the letter, "express an opinion on that subject. It is quite certain that German concessions are off-set by English ones. Their nature, however, cannot be indicated before the publication of the treaty."

WATERLOO AND OMDURMAN.

Hanover, Sunday "Reuter".—To-day the garrison of the town and the troops quartered in the neighbourhoodattended camp service in theWaterloo Platz. An altar was erected at the foot of the Waterloo Column, which was decorated with military emblems and with wreaths of laurels. Shortly after eleven o'clock the Emperor appeared, and after exchanging salutes with the personages of princely rank who were present took up his position in front of the pavilion which had been erected near the Column. His suite, the foreign attaches and clergymen of both denominations, stood near. Divisional Chaplain Delbrueck conducted the service, and Chaplain-General Rochol preached the sermon. At the conclusion of the service the Emperor delivered a speech in which he said to the troops standing within sight of the Waterloo Column were on historic ground. He reminded them of the comradeship in arms of the British and German soldiers at Waterloo. The English Army had but few hours ago won in Africa a victory over a for much stronger than themselves. He called upon the troops to give three cheers for the Queen of England as chief of her regiment of Dragoons of the Guard.

The Frankfort Zeitung remarks:—

It would be objectionable stretch of the imagination to suppose that England has concluded or even intends to include an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany. England does not do these things. Were Germany to consent to do away with an international court of arbitration with regard to Egypt and to renounce all further opposition to the endeavours of England to obtain Delagoa Bay, she would be making concessions of great weight, as against which the mere promise of England to allow Germany a free hand in Asia Minor would be no adequate return; for Asia Minor belongs to Turkey, and England has nothing to give away there while we can put forward certain rights based on agreement by treaty in the affair of Delagoa Bay, and also in the question of a general court of arbitration with regard to Egypt. If any agreement between the two nations has been arrived at, it must be in reference to other points at issue than those hinted at by the London Press. But in the meantime we can regard these statements as at any rate affording a pleasant sign that the relations between England and Germany are once more friendly, and that, too, without in any way affecting the interests of other nations.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin, writing on Sept. 6, says:—

But that some change is expected—and that in German policy as regards Delagoa Bay—is evident from the tone of the Press. Journals which hitherto have assumed a very acrimonious tone at the mere suggestion of British interests have suddenly veered round, evidently owing to the magic wand of official inspiration, and now praise what once they abused. In fact, certain official organs have received an intimation from above to pave the way, by means of well timed hints and suggestions in regard to future politics, for the announcement that political Germany has altered her heim by a few points. This is notably the case this evening in an article of the "Post" with reference to the Boers, in which Germany is advised not to fight their battles to the detriment of her own interests in South Africa, as elsewhere. Whether these interests are better protected by an attitude of diplomatic hostility towards England, or whether it would not be better to come to a friendly understanding with a nation which, after all, is not to be considered as a mere windbag, is a question to which a clear judgment and cool reasoning will more likely find a just solution than the rippling over of futile waves of excited feeling. To all who have known and followed the customary lucubrations of this most German of all German journals the above remarks are not without their significance.

The "Novosti" describes the report of an alliance as "fantastic."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPT. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A F H Comber, B
Mr J P Orr, BoCS
Bgdr-Gen W P Symons
Col G D A Jackson
Lt-Col A Heathcote
Lt-Col G S A Ranking
Lt-Col W H Gregg
Major H G Ryland
Capt H Herbert
Lieut E H Payne
Lieut H C Sandford
Lieut W J Ottley
Lieut G B Scott
Lieut B F R Holbrooke
Lieut J S Swan
Lieut O H B Clarke
Lieut F H Elderton
Lieut G R Vanrenen
Condr H R Arthur
Condr M Edwards

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T Stoker, BCS, CSI, 1 year
Mr B P Milsom, 6 mos.
Mr L E R Smith, 1 mo
Mr G T C Plowden, 1 week
Lt-Col P A Weir, MB, IMS, 1 week
Lt-Col C B Wilkieson, 1 year
Major A R Sedgefield, IMS, 4 mos
Capt H H Boddy, 3 days
Capt J H Lowry, to 27 Nov, 98
Capt E R Morton, 1 mo
Capt M B Roberts, 2 mos
Capt H V Cox, 14 days
Capt G H Weller, 6 mos
Capt G T Mould
Lieut S P James, 14 days
Lieut S A Delme-Radcliffe, 7 days
Lieut W H Olliso, 3 mos
Condr T Spooner, 2 mos
Sub-Condr F Barrett, 14 Sept., 98

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R M Dane, CIE, BCS
Mr W F Grahame, BCS
Mr J H Lee, BCS
Mr E C Dozey, B
Mr G Thompson, B
Mr A W C Scanbrough, M
Mr Mahimohun Ghose, M
Mr C N Seddon, Bo CS
Mr A F Maconachie, Bo CS
Lt-Col P A Weir, MB IMS
Lt-Col J Kellie
Lt-Col A D Errigney
Major J Ortmmin, VC, IMS
Major A H Dobbs
Capt O C Argies
Capt S B Graham
Capt G B Campbell
Capt J Ramsay
Capt A R Williams
Lieut O St J Skeen
Lieut G R de H Smith
Lieut A K Blair
Lieut H Biddulph
Lieut SA Delme-Radcliffe
Condr E Walmsley
Condr T Wilson
Sub-Condr F Barrett
Sub-Condr E J Ryan

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscount ess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

MR. GLADSTONE'S WILL.

THE will and codicil of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, of Hawarden Castle, who died on May 19, have just been proved by the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, of the Rectory, Hawarden, Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, of 4 Whitehall Court, and the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, of 4 Cleveland Square, the surviving sons and executors, the gross value of the estate being £59,505, 17s. 8d., and the net personal £54,732, 10s. 7d.

The preamble to his will begins:—"I, William Ewart Gladstone, of Hawarden Castle, make this my last will and testament, and hereby revoke," &c.

Clause 2, which refers to the deceased statesman's burial, reads—

"Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the Incarnate Son, as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only:—

"(a) That it is to be very simple, and also private, unless they should consider that there are conclusive reasons to the contrary.

"(b) That I desire to be buried where my wife can also lie.

"(c) That on no account shall any laudatory inscription be placed over me".

The next clause appoints his surviving sons to be executors, and charges the possessor of the Hawarden estate, being his descendant, to bear in mind that as he is tobe endowed with the principal share of his (testator's) worldly goods, andicontinues—"As he is the head of my branch of their family, so will it be his duty to extend good offices to the other members, according to his ability and their manifest needs and merits." The testator gives strict injunctions that his heir and succeeding issue shall never claim any title in the estate of Holland and Lecivica, in Jamaica, which the testator sold to his brother, Robertson Gladstone, and he annuls absolutely all the dispositions in favour of any one who shall violate this injunction.

Proceeding, the testator says:—

"I give to my grandson William (who, falling to the possession of the Hawarden Castle estate, being my descendant) to preserve and maintain as heirlooms the following objects:—(a) Patents of office held by me under the Crown; (b) books and prints previously presented to me by Her Majesty; (c) all the family portraits, marbles, drawings, miniatures, and other resemblances; (d) testimonies of plate given to me; (e) my collection of ivories, and so-called Italian jewels, so long as shall be convenient; (f) autograph letters of Her Majesty, and any other letters and papers of special interest which my executors shall select for the purpose."

The testator leaves to each of his children plate worth £80, and, subject to bequests already referred to, leaves to his wife absolutely all the jewels and ornaments of the person, all such valuables of whatsoever kind as she may select, "but the diamond necklace worn by her, unless she shall otherwise provide, shall after her death go to the then possessor of the Hawarden Castle estate, being my descendant, as an heirloom." He gives his library to the trustees of St. Deniol's. He bequeaths to his executors all his published works, copyright, &c., of all kinds, with full power to arrange, preserve, destroy, deal with or dispose of the same, and he says:—"I leave to my wife for consumption or use as the case may be, during her life all my plate, linen, china, glass, carriages, and horses, wine, and other liquors, provisions of housekeeping, ornaments, works of art, furniture, and other movables not herein otherwise disposed of." Subject to Mrs. Gladstone life interest, the same is bequeathed absolutely to the grandson William.

The testator devises his advowson of Hawarden "to my son Stephen for life." The residue of his personal estate is to be converted into money and divided into equal parts as follows:—For each surviving son, two parts for each surviving daughter, one part; for my wife, one part; for my grandson William, one part.".

The codicil, dated January 15, 1897, relates entirely to the conveyance to the trustees of St. Deniol's foundation of certain land in the parish of Hawarden with the belonging house called the Hostel and buildings thereon, and on the expiration of my wife's life-interest in the subjects above-mentioned, I bequeath the same absolutely to my grandson William, whom failing, to the possessor of the Hawarden Castle estate, being my descendant. I devise my advowsons to my son Stephen for his life, and thereafter to the possessor of the Hawarden Castle, being my descendant.

"Subject to all the foregoing provisions, I bequeath the whole residue of my property to my executors upon trust to convert into money if, when, and how they shall think fit, and thereout to pay my funeral and testamentary expenses, and divide the remainder into equal parts as follows:—For each surviving son, two parts; for each surviving daughter, one part; for my wife, one part; for my grandson William one part.

"In witness whereof I, the said William Ewart Gladstone, have set my hand to this my holograph will on this the 25th day of November 1896.—William Ewart Gladstone".

Witnesses—George William Spencer Lyttleton, gentleman, 49 Hill Street, London; Henry Swetenham, Hawarden, Flintshire, land agent.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE AMERICAN INTERVIEWERS.

MORE THAN HALF-WAY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who arrived in New York on Sept. 7, was speedily interviewed by representatives of the Press, to whom he is reported to have made some important statements. The Cretan outbreak, he thought, might have a far-reaching effect on Europan politics. As to an Anglo-Saxon alliance, he said Great Britain was ready to meet the United States more than half way; it was for the Americans to determine how close the relations between the two countries should become. Their interests, like their language were common, and both were striving for the the betterment of mankind. He could confirm the report that an agreement had been signed between Great Britain and Germany, though it was not, as had been rumoured an offensive and defensive alliance. Asked what he thought of the United States as a possible Colonial Power, Mr. Chamberlain said he wished carefully to avoid the appearance of giving advice to the American Government. In the case of Great Britain, a Colonial policy had elevated the entire national character; he believed it would do as much for the United States. The application of the American tariff to Colonies would, he believed, be a mistake. The tendency of recent events had been to close China to Great Britain and the United States. It was not to the interest of either country to submit to such a slight. Europe feared an alliance between Britain and America; he supposed it had its reasons. As to the Tsar's proposal, Mr. Chamberlain said the Tsar was sincere, but he was a dreamer. Europe's armies might be disbanded, but not before the Eastern question had been finally settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The report of an Anglo-Russian understanding in Eastern Asia was news to him. Ireland was perfectly quiet, and he thought the Local Government Act would bring about a totally different feeling between the two peoples. Mr. Chamberlain declined to discuss the Dreyfus case or French politics. He visited Boston yesterday.

SPEECHES BY MR. BRYCE AND COLONEL HAY.

An address was presented yesterday to the American Ambassador by the Executive Committee of the Anglo-American League, congratulating him upon his appointment as Secretary of State. Mr. Bryce, M.P., the chairman, presented the Address which referred in appreciative terms to the tact, judgment, and courtesy with which Colonel Hay has discharged his weighty and delicate duties as Ambassador. In making the presentation, Mr.

THE IMPORTANCE OF USHANT IN AN ANGLO-FRENCH WAR.

THE exploits of English naval commanders in the old wars with France—wars of a century ago and less now seem to belong to ancient history—made the name of Ushant at one time very familiar to British ears; but observes a writer in the "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE," as the generation that was keenly interested in the last great struggle with France passed away, English notions concerning Ushant became dim and vague. By all navigators, however, whether of ocean tramps or passenger steamers, or humble coasters going up and down Channel, Ushant, or Ouessant as the French call it, has always been kept well in mind as one of those points on the mariners' charts which have obtained an exceptionally sinister reputation. Nevertheless familiarity with danger breeds contempt of it, and to this must be mainly attributed the frequent wrecks of late years of British vessels, either upon the coast of Ushant or upon the rocks that surround it, many of which show mere points of granite at low water. It was upon such a point that the "Drummond Castle" struck when all the passengers were thinking of meeting in a few hours their friends in England. It was the magnitude of this catastrophe that caused so many thousands of English people to take an interest, for the first time, in Ushant, and forced the knowledge upon them that it is an island off the coast of Brittany, not far from Brest. It is the largest of a swarm of granite rocks, of which a few are inhabited by a Celtic people of whom all the men either are or have been sailors or fishermen, while the women collect sea-weed, which they burn to obtain soda, or cultivate, where there is sufficient depth of soil and shelter from the western winds, patches of barley and potatoes. Living for ever in the sound of the waves that thunder upon the rocks, enveloped in fog often the greater part of summer, it is not surprising that these islanders of Ushant and Molene wear on their faces a strange expression of sternness and seriousness.

When I visited Ushant five years ago, the island was without military defence of any kind. There were not even the ruins of one of those old forts which Vauban set up along the coast and upon the islands of Brittany, and which show a picturesqueness that contrasts forcibly with the utter ugliness of modern fortified works. It seemed to me then that the military authorities had taken a very sensible view of the importance of Ushant in the event of war; but this was not how a good many of the inhabitants looked upon the matter. The opinion was firmly rooted in their minds that whenever the next war between England and France should take place, England would at once make a dash for Ushant. Since then this view has evidently been regarded in other quarters as being not altogether preposterous. Defensive works have been in progress there for some time past, and the guns of three batteries will soon be in position. Two of these batteries face the ocean from the rugged cliffs of the western coast, and the third is intended to command the channel of La Hell—a name that to English sailors must seem singularly appropriate. But the fortification of Ushant will probably not stop here. On the occasion of M. Lockroy's recent visit, it is understood that the advisability of constructing a fort upon the island was very seriously discussed. The truth is that certain episodes—indeed the most important—of the Spanish-American war have caused the French naval and military authority to feel extremely anxious concerning the security of Brest. This is not surprising when one bears in mind the geographical similarity between the approaches to the harbour of Brest and those of Santiago and Manila. It has been observed that if the island of Coregidor had been properly fortified with modern works and artillery, Commodore Dewey would not have been able to force the passage into the Bay of Manila, or that if he had done so, the record of the first naval battle between Spaniards and Americans would have been very different from that which now belongs to history. Similarly it has been argued that an island fortress, had it existed, would have done invaluable service in protecting the entrance of the narrow water way leading to Santiago. Ushant, however, lies too far off the coast of Finistere to do any effective service in preventing a hostile fleet from reaching the Goulet—as the passage between high cliffs connecting Brest Harbour with the ocean is termed. But the French appear to have suddenly realised that Ushant in the power of a nation like England would become a point of much strategical importance to the enemy. Assuming this view to be well founded, one cannot but be surprised that Keppel, Palliser, or some other British commander in the "old wars" did not seize it as a "point d'appui," seeing that it was absolutely undefended. They probably had, however, good reasons for not doing so. The great risk of manœuvring war-ships in waters bristling with rocky spines, where currents of tremendous force and fury set in different directions at different hours, and where dense mists fall at all seasons without warning, compelling vessels that happen to be between the island and the mainland to cast their anchors and wait, must have been more present to the minds of captains in the days of the "wooden walls" than it is in these times of steam navigation, when much less thought is given to winds and currents. Nevertheless, even now the occupation of Ushant by England in the event of war with France would be of very doubtful advantage. There is one fair harbour in fair weather; but it is exposed to the fury of the south-west gales, and would need much money to be spent upon it before vessels of heavy draught could find effective shelter there. If it pleases the French, however, to make Ushant of real strategic value, this might be turned against them in the case of eventualities which they, at all events, do not consider improbable.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 6.

5th Dragoon Guards—Riding Master and Hon Capt. R Gifford retires on retired pay, Riding Mas er and Hon Lieut G Jackson, from half pay, to be Riding Master vice Hon Capt R Gifford

3rd Hussars—Qmr and Hon Lieut R J Coe from 7th Hussars to be Quartermaster, vice Hon Lieut F Durman, who exchanges.

7th Hussars—Qmr and Hon Lieut F Durman, from 3rd Hussars, one Quartermaster, vice Hon Lieut RJ Coewho exchanges.

10th Hussars—Capt the Hon T W Brand is seconded for service on the Staff.

20th Hussars—Lieut H B O Williams to be Capt vice N Legge D S O seconded Sec Lieut A W Jennings Bramly to be Lieut vice H B O Williams

Coldstream Guards—Capt G R F Smith to be Major on augmentation. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts—J G Le M Lord Romilly on augmentation, J Ponsonby on augmentation C J B Lord Newton Butler, vice J Ponsonby seconded for service under the Foreign Office The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenant:—G A O Lane on augmentation, E J Russell, vice J G Le M Lord Romilly, W E Lord Oxmantown vice C J B Lord Newtown Butler Gent Cadet H A Herbert Stepney from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation

Queens Royal West surrey Regt—Lieut F B B Pickard to be Captain, in succession to Major H I W Hamilton who holds an extra regimental appointment, Sec Lieut M G Heath to be Lieutenant vice F B B Pickard, Gent Cadet J Rainsford Hannay from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant vice M G Heath

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lt Col C L Mortimer on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay, Major G Donald to be Lieutenant Colonel vice C L Mortimer Sec Lieut G S Guyon to be Lieutenant vice R H M Moody transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers

Suffolk Regt—Capt J R G Hopkins is seconded for service on the West coast of Africa

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut A H Yatman to be Lieutenant, vice O D Rigg, promoted into the Royal Warwickshire regt

Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Sec Lieut C J Deverell to be Lieutenant vice C Mansel Jones seconded

Bedfordshire Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H du B O'Neill vice S Goode promoted, W Allason vice C C Onslow, promoted

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains to complete establishment:—G Christian Adjutant. R L'A Fife Adjutant. The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieut:—M ET Gunthorp vice A F Owen Lewis appointed Adjutant 4th Lancashire Fusiliers, O C S Watson vice L M Farrell, retired

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt R WM Blake to be Major vice E E Carr, promoted, Capt H P De la Bere is seconded for service on the St ff, Super Capt G G K Agnew to be Captain vice H P De la Bere

Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut E L Roddy to be Lieutenant vice W Abercrombie resigned

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut C E Wilks is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

South Wales Borderers—Major H Morgan retires on retired pay, Capt E S Gillman to be Major vice H Morgan

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec. Lieut H E Green to be Lieutenant vice M F Colchester Wemyss seconded, Lieut H E Green is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa

Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut R G D Nivison to be Lieut vice U F iz H Rnxton seconded

East Lancashire Regt—Captain C Haynes retires on retired pay, Sec Lieut G E M Hill to be Lieutenant vice H W Fetcher seconded

East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut A E Greatwood resigns his commission

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut T L Trethewy to be Captain vice the Hon G B Molesworth seconded. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—S C Birch vice the Hon G B Molesworth promoted, C B Woodham vice T L Trethewy

Hampshire Regt—Lieut N W Barlow to be Captain vice W de L Williams seconded

Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut Col J M Piercy on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is place on half pay, Major H J J Kentish to be Lieut Colonel, vice J M Piercy

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Capt L A M Stopford is seconded for service on the Staff

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Sec Lieut T C Hincks to be Lieut, vice L F A Barlow retired

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infy)—Lieut G E Carr to be Captain in succession to Major H C N Heath who hold a staff appointment

King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Lieut G H Arbouin to be Captain vice F H Mackenzie seconded for service in the Army Pay Department Sec C E Atchison to be Lieutenant vice G B Arbouin

Manchester Regt—Capt W Bertram to be Major vice H B N Bewicke retired Lieut E J H Walker to be Captain vice W Bertram

Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Sec Lieut H W Ritchie to be Lieutenant vice A W S Ewing, deceased

York and Lancr Regt—Capt E F Woodford is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Supr Capt R C A Howe to be Captain vice E F Woodford.

Highland Light Infantry.—Capt W Neilson resigns his commission.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut A Chanceller to be Captain on augmentation. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—D N Q C Mein on augmentation, the Hon R A Campbell vice A Chancellor Lieut A D Macpherson from 3rd Bn to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation.

Royal Irish Rifles—Brevet Major A H Festing, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice R F Ryan resigned

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Brevet Major T E O'Leary from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain vice Sir H B Hill Bart seconded

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—Lieut G M Bullen-Smith to be Captain vice R J Ingles resigned, Sec Lieut K E Jopp to be Lieutenant vice G M Bullen-Smith.

West India Regt—Lieut E L V S Davies to be Captain vice B Rennoe appointed Adjutant

Army Service Corps—Lt Col C A Bourne is placed on retired pay, Capt R H L Warner to be Major to complete establishment, Capt R G Mathew is seconded for special extra regimental employment, Capt C S Dodgson to be Adjt vice Capt E A Bramball whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned officers retire on retired pay, Col O F Pollock, M S, Major A Harding half pay

Staff—Brevet Col F R de Wolski from Lieut Col half pay Royal Engineers to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engrs and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Col J Fellowes retired, Lt Col and Brevet Col C Kennedy from Inspector of Signalling to be an Assist Adjt Genl, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Col E T H Hutton, C B, A D C to the Queen who has vacated that appointment

Royal Military Academy—Capt E McL Blair, R E to be an Instructor vice Major A Grant R R who has resigned that appointment

Army Pay Dept—Chief Paymr and Hon Col W Hughes is placed on retired pay, Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col C F Carey to be Chief Paymr with the honorary rank of Colonel vice Hon Col W Hughes, Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col J S Brereton is placed on retired pay, Staff Paymr and Hon Major E R Reid is granted the honorary rank of Lieut Col. Paymr and Hon Major C F H Beardmore to be Staff Paymr vice Hon Lt Col C F Carey

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieut Cols to be Colonels:—F Abbott, I S C, A J O Pollock half pay

Memoranda—Col C E Foster half pay, is placed on retired pay. Col M S Bell, V C, C B, A D C, to the Queen on vacating the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engr Western Dist is placed on half pay. Lt Col and Brevet Col F P Washington half pay Royal Engrs retires on retired pay. Capt the Hon R White late the Royal Welsh Fusiliers is reinstated in the Army as Captain on half pay, the period between his retirement on Sept 19, 1896 and the date of his reinstatement not to carry back pay or reckon as service towards retirement. Lieut H S Logan the Leicestershire Regt is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a professor at the R M College, Kingston, Canada, Qrmr and Hon Lieut J T Seaman the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) is granted the Honorary rank of Captain

Reserve of Officers—Lieut S E Botton 1st London Royal Engrs, Volunteers, to be Lieutenant

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt R Stirling M D, 4th Vol Bn Black Wath, Royal Highlanders, to be Surgeon Captain

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—J L Marx to Proserpine (Sept 7)

Commanders—F R Gransmore to Melampus for coast guard at Moville Sept 8. E H Martin to Victory additional Oct 1

Lieutenants—A D P R Pound to Magoificent Aug 29, W G E Ruck Keene to Proserpine Sept 7, G E B Hand to Black Prince H D R Watson to Tamar for Woodcock, H C Carr to Tamar for Sandpiper Sept 3, E G Durrant to Galatea Sept 3, D B Champion to Proserpine N Sept 7, R M Lambert to Royal Oak for Dragon, C J Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes to Revenge for Boxer Sept 15.

Lieutenant R N R—F Toorndick a to Proserpine Sept 7

Sub Lieutenants—W G Rigg to Victory for Hornet Sept 2 G P Bamber N and S H Tennyson to Salamander, L J L Hammond to Victory for Opossum, C M Dammers to Victory for Starfish Sept 5.

Chief Engineers—S G Handock to Proserpine Sept 7 A Hart to Pembroke for Glenner undated.

Engineers—G F L Dunkin to Prince George, H W Irish and H Aubolt, to Victory additional, H T Garwood to Victory for Spiteful Sept 1, A W Sutton to Victory for Crescent, R W Skelton to Anson Sept 2

Assistant Engineers—H F Smith to Alexandra Sept 1, J E S Roberts to Viviau, W J Hambly to Collingwood Sept 2, G H Durston to Victory for St George undated, E F Baker to Proserpine Sept 7, H E Wolfe to Anson, W E Longland to Camperdown, A E Shilcock to Ramillies, R S Pearce to Hood Sept 2, C Main to Majestic Sept 1 last five probationary

Artificer Engineers—W A Delbridge to Excellent additional Sept 2, E F St John to Melampus

Fleet Surgeons—G W Bell to Magnificent Aug 27

Staff Surgeons—J Lowney to Proserpine, D J F McNabb to Northampton for Calliope Sept 7. W G Axford to Boscawen for Agincourt Sept 15

Surgeons—W M Keith M B to Tamar for Woodcock, W E Mauhow to Tamar for Sandpiper J D S Mills M B to Prince George K H Jones M B to Rupulse Sept 7, H E Raper and A G Eastment to Victory additional, G B Brown J G Corry M B and L B Todd to Vivid additional Oct 13 W B Maurice to Salamander Sept 15.

Naval Instructors—J McCarthy to Majestic, B S Hartley B A to Critadnia Sept 12.

Assistant Paymasters—H M Barnby to be Secy to Commodore Bainbridge Aug 20 A Barnby to Bienheim, M T B Fowler to Ramillies, as Secretary's Clerk Sept 12, F A Cornford to Mars, S Bennets to Collingwood, n,undated

Clerk—H Baird to Victorious Sept 2

Assistant Clerk—C M Messon and E R Berne to Renown, supernumerary for disposal Sept 2

Gunners F Backwell to Proerpine Sept 7, G E Cock to Hibernia additional in reserve undated, C S Lewis to Vivid for Blonde

Boatswains—W H Maynard to Pembroke, additional Aug 23, W H Ellis to Nile for Q D D duties Sept. 21.

Chief Carpenter—H Harcus to Victory additional Sept. 1

Carpenters—R F Newcombe to Cambridge, S Wills to Blake Sept 1, T Merriman to Proserpine

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	938	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,440	51,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Goods	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,889
Other earnings	3,238	3,659	..	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	..	15,007	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,38,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Incindes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozpore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,93,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... „ 37,191

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	330	100	...	430
Or per mile of Railway	17	„	...	23
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks „	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	201	101	3	325
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	...	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	1,189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 95
Ditto to date ..... „ 356

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

The dietetic value of Cocoa depends
1st—On the proper adjustment of the fat.
2nd—On the miscibility and solubility of the Cocoa Powder.
By VAN HOUTEN'S Special Process

1. The superabundance of natural fat, which renders crude cocoa unacceptable to the public, has been properly reduced and thereby—
2. The proportion of the more valuable compounds of the cocoa, including the flesh-forming substances, have been necessarily increased.
3. Van Houten's Cocoa contains also more of the valuable natural phosphates, and is, therefore, of greater dietetic usefulness. In this respect it more nearly approaches milk than other cocoas.
4. It is almost perfectly miscible, and of greatly increased solubility; thus a cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa is richer, fuller, and, so to say, more pleasant to the palate than a cupful of that of any other maker, while its increased real solubility necessarily augments its digestibility.

VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa contains no added starch or sugar or any substance foreign to the cocoa bean.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.
There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON," They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
O R. MATHEWS & COMPANY, *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 6 0
35	14 2 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	22 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,000,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
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Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,63,900
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD, Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS BOMBAY BRANCH offers on all sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, encashes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, &c. &c. dution, and pro-
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
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C. BLUM, Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
HOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Revivirg Sweets repair the mind's decay. —Pope.
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCOCOA"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma
Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered),
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome boxes.
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HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
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ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Thrushes, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Ferramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Ferramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

STILL INCREASING

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

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Supplied to

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Full Cream.

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

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Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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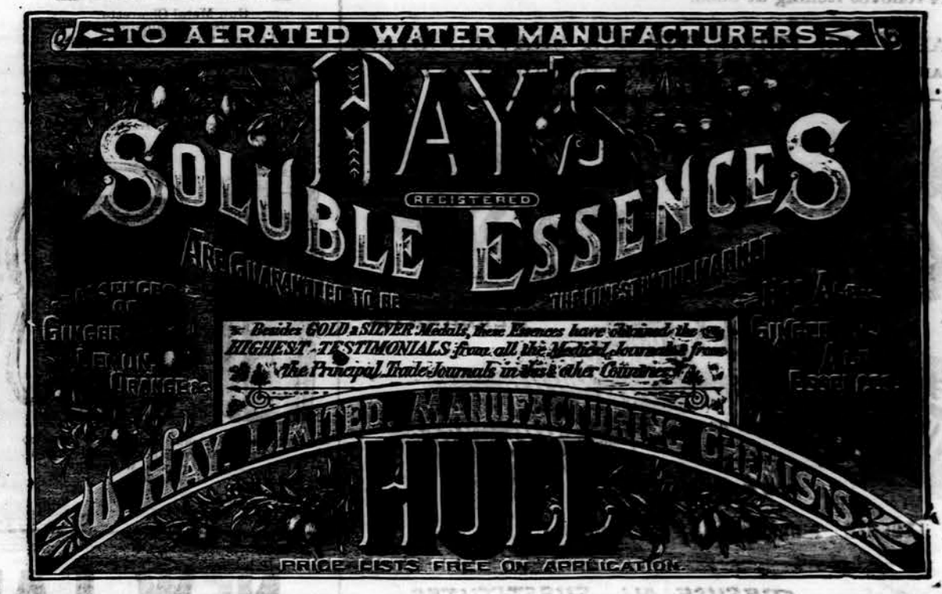
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SOLUBLE ESSENCES
REGISTERED
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE
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Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries
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PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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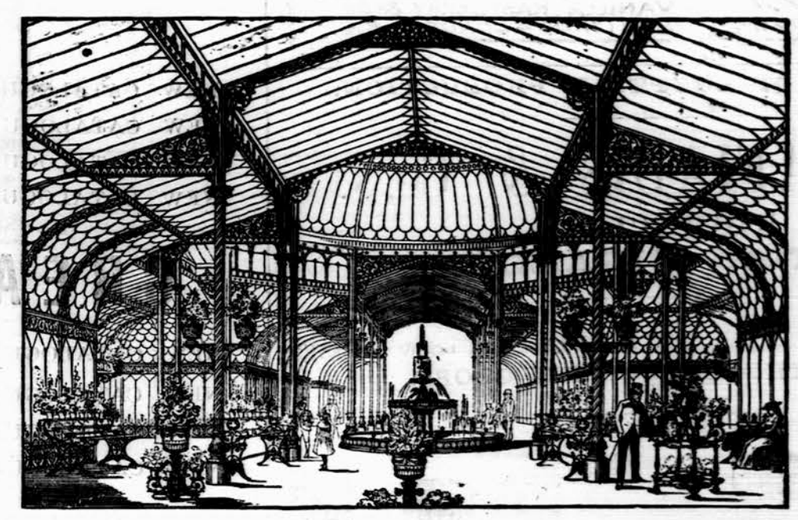
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS, ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS

CONSERVATORIES, LAMP PILLARS, SHOP FRONTS, BANDSTANDS, TOMB RAILS, VERANDAHS, BANNERETS, CRESTINGS, SPANDRILS, BRACKETS, COLUMNS, GATES, ARCADES, RAILINGS, PAVILIONS, PILASTERS, BALCONIES, TERMINALS, FLAGSTAFFS, ALTAR RAILS, ORNL. FRONTS, ORNL. ROOFING, CLOCK TOWERS,



STRAIGHT STAIRS, STABLE FITTINGS, ORNL. GUTTERS, SPIRAL STAIRS, ROOF PLATES, ORNL. PANELS, VENTILATORS, BALUSTERS, FOUNTAINS, GRATINGS, URINALS, PUMPS, CLOSETS, ASH BINS, HANDRAILS GATE PIERS, R. W. PIPES, BATHS, SINKS, WASH STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, SEAT STANDARDS, CATTLE TROUGHS, SCHOOL FITTINGS.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared by BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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IN PINT PACKETS.

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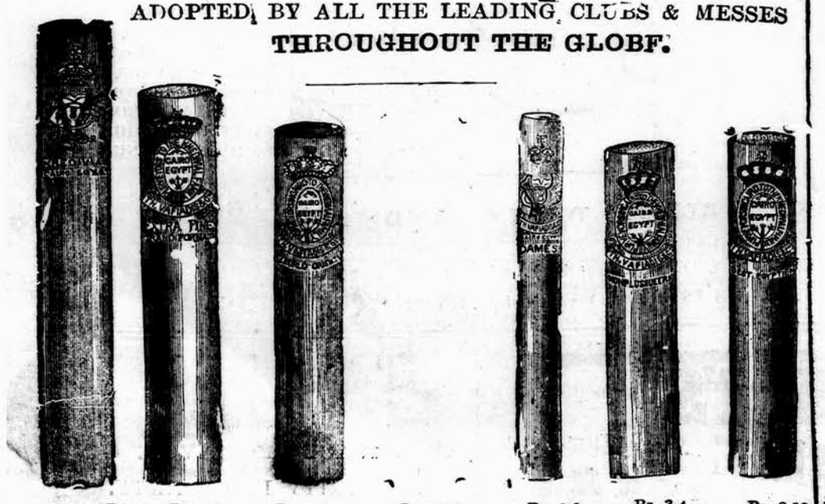
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



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Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 25, complete.

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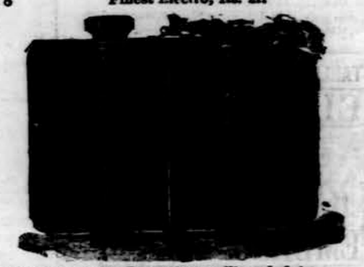

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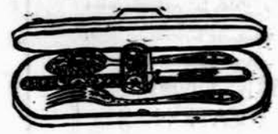
Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Rs. 12. Pint, Rs. 18. Quart, Rs. 35.



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Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

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"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 5/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS — most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS — Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS — Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A thoroughly good and reliable preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disordering the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

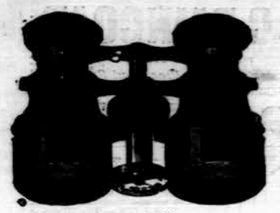
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

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Price Lists Free

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs if means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

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